

THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

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DEFINITION OF MONEY

SHOWING IT A CREATION OF LAW.

Gold Is the Money of the Bondholders
— In Times of Great Emergencies
Both Metals Disappear—Ten Times
More Debt Than Money.

What is money? A creation of law. Would either gold or silver be money if there were no law making them such? No; they would no more be money than lead, iron, paper, or any other commodity.

If neither gold nor silver were used as money in any part of the world, asks the Silver Knight-Watchman, would they be worth the same as they are now? No; neither of them would be worth five per cent of their present value. With fifty years of supply on hand the demand for them for other purposes would not make them worth ten cents a pound afloat.

What does the stamp on gold or silver or paper which passes as money signify? It signifies the will of the sovereign power of the government authorizing the stamp or superscription which appears on the gold, silver or paper, and also designates the number of units or parts of units of account which the particular piece of gold or silver represents.

Did any country ever use any gold or silver in war where the existence of the nation was involved? We know of but one instance where such was the case, Germany in the Franco-Prussian war continued to use silver supplemented by paper and did not suspend specie payment during the war.

Was gold ever used as a medium of exchange during any great war of any of the great commercial nations of Europe? It never was. Every great nation has been compelled, with the single exception of Germany, in the Franco-Prussian war which used silver, to suspend specie payment and used paper to designate the will of the sovereign power of the nation.

If the nations in great emergencies, such as war, are compelled to stamp the fiat of the government on paper to prevent dissolution and destruction, why may not that be done in time of peace to rescue the country from universal distress? There would be no difficulty in the exercise of the sovereign power of the government to create money in times of peace as well as war if money dealers and usurers did not get control of all governments in times of peace.

For whose benefit is the United States confined to the use of one commodity, gold, upon which to stamp its paramount authority designating it as money? For the sole and exclusive benefit of those who own that commodity and those who have bought bonds which are gold futures and require the delivery of the commodity gold.

Is it true that the gold combination has a corner on the gold of the world? It is most emphatically true. That combination has induced the monarchies of Europe to purchase more than half the gold of the world and hold it in reserve for military purposes. The other half is either held or controlled by the combination.

On what terms and conditions can those who have no gold obtain it? Upon such terms and conditions as the owners of gold may prescribe.

How much gold have the people of the civilized world agreed to deliver, that is to say, what is the amount of their gold obligations? This question cannot be accurately answered. The amount is variously estimated from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand millions.

How can the people obtain gold to deliver to their creditors, in other words, to pay their debts? They must buy it from those who have it, and if they can get it in any other way they must be sold into slavery as the Romans were when that grand civilization was decaying and falling into barbarism.

Why do the Republican party want a conference in Europe to decide what laws shall be passed in this country? Because they know that legislation in this country for the benefit of America is deprecated by the crowned heads of Europe, and they desire to please the sovereigns on what they term the most civilized nations, however much it may displease or injure the American people.

How long has the United States been sending delegates to European monetary conferences to ask permission to legislate in this country? More than 20 years.

Do the people of the United States think it a wise thing to allow European jurisdiction over our domestic affairs? Some of them do. The banks, the gold-bug politicians, and the gold-bug press have preached loyalty to Europe and our dependence on the smiles of monarchy so long that they have converted the weak and vain and caused them to look to Europe and not to this country for law and government.

What excuse do the advocates of foreign aid in our legislation make for departing from usages of the early days of the republic? They have several excuses. One of them is that all the world must have the same kind of money.

Did all the world ever have the same kind of money before? Never but once. In 1863 France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium and Greece agreed to have the same kind of money and formed a union called the Latin Union.

Is it true that international trade has been carried on during all the centuries without the same kind of money? It certainly is.

Is it the policy of the government to export its money? No; the export of money is an unmixed calamity. It pro-

duces contraction and financial ruin at home.

Why do the goldites say that we want money that is good in Europe? Because they want the United States to make all its money out of the commodity gold on which Europe holds a corner.

Is our gold money good money in Europe? No, it is not money at all any more than our wheat is money in Europe. It is simply a very dear commodity which Europe has cornered to make us sell our commodities for less than the cost of production to obtain it.

Could civilization exist if the government should put its sovereign stamp upon anything besides gold and make it a full legal tender? Yes, the governments of the world have existed for thousands of years and they never were confined to the use of gold alone until the dealers in money and bonds conspired to deprive the civilized world of the right to use silver as well as gold.

THOUGHTS BY YOUR UNCLE.

Uncle Sam Reflects Upon Industrial and Political News.

London has an army of 100,000 pickpockets. Now if some one will only tell us how many useless officeholders we have, born of political necessity, we can compare notes and inform London how many pickpockets we have.

The 50 cents a day a man is offered as a wage in the truck raising portion of this state is almost enough to keep any man from engaging in "honest" labor, and now that a negro has been killed by lightning, attracted by the hoaxes he was carrying, the incentive to work is still smaller. It is hard to tell which is the most deadly—lightning or wage slavery.

The Tribune of Scranton, Pa., says the presence of 20,000 alien paupers in that state is a good reason why congress should pass laws to prevent additional ones from coming in. This would be a beautiful theory to work upon were it not for the sad truth that these aliens have been made paupers since they came to this country.

A girl out in Indiana was struck on the foot by lightning the other day. She was stunned, but soon recovered, the only injury being the raising of several small blisters on the soles of her feet. There are about 3,000,000 men in the United States who can show similar injuries. They were not caused by lightning, however. They got them tramping around after that job they were promised last fall if McKinley were elected.—Cumberland (Md.) Uncle Sam.

Original Sin.

There was once a prosperous city, in which poverty, disease, crime, prodigality and parsimony were almost absent. Their state was said to be too millennial to last.

This city had a splendid water system, bringing abundance of pure water from the only available source. This had become a commonplace, so that the people hardly ever even mentioned it. Therefore, nobody ever dreamed of stealing water.

Now a conscienceless company, having acquired a monopoly of the springs, and wishing to assert their claim and to put a price upon it, suddenly cut off the supply. Within 24 hours, water was the only subject mentioned in the city. Everything else sank into insignificance. Everybody tried to secure a monopoly for himself, and the people began lying, fighting, stealing and murdering for water. They became diseased, insane, and died for lack of water. Hundreds committed suicide to escape the pangs of thirst.

"This," said the directors, "is the natural result of the growth of population."

Those who had no water stored up sold themselves body and soul to those who had secured a surplus of the life-giving fluid.

The teachers and preachers lost control of the people and warned them in vain against neglecting the gods and drinking foul and poisonous liquids.

The water company said: "This is indeed a dishonest and anarchic city. We must hire police and courts and soldiers to protect our water rights from these robbers."

The president and stockholders said that was just, so the company raised the price of water to pay for the expenses.—Bolton Hall, with acknowledgments to Mr. Edward Irving.

Proved Her Relationship.

A poor Irish widow, her husband having died in one of the lanes of Edinburgh, went forth with her three children, bare of all resource, to solicit help from the charitable establishments of that city. At this charitable establishment and then at that she was refused; referred from one to the other, helped by none, till she had exhausted them all, till her strength and heart failed her, she sank down in typhus fever, died and infected her lane with fever so that 17 other persons died of fever there in consequence. The humane physician asked thereupon, as with a heart too full for speaking, "would it not have been economy to help this poor widow?" She took typhus fever and killed 17 of you. Very curious. The forlorn Irish widow applies to her fellow creatures, as if saying, "behold, I am sinking, care of help, ye must help me! I am your sister, bone of your bone; one God made us, ye must help me!" They answer, "No, impossible; thou art no sister of ours." But she proves her sisterhood, her typhus fever kills them, they actually were her brothers, though denying it! Had human creature ever to go lower for a proof?—Thomas Carlyle.

BRYAN ON THE COAST.

EXTRACTS FROM HIS SAN FRANCISCO SPEECH.

Lucid and Powerful Arguments in Favor of Bimetallism—Bryan Aroused Great Enthusiasm in California—A Clinching Illustration.

Notwithstanding the great number of speeches Mr. Bryan has made and the Republican assertions that he simply repeats himself, he continues to supply new material. In his recent address in San Francisco he said:

"We want 16 to 1 because we own property and owe debts, and we don't want to decrease the value of our property and increase the value of our debts by changing the ratio of 16 to 1. By opening our mints we can raise the value of silver. When India closed her mints in this country and thereby decreased the value of our products. Thus by the legislation of England the value of our silver product was affected. Yet they tell us that legislation cannot do anything for silver. We have history, we have experience to justify us in the opinion that the opening of our mints would raise the price of silver."

He said the government would not be criticized for deepening the harbor of San Francisco, even though thereby the value of real estate in the city would be increased. For the same reason he thought there should be no objection to the free coinage of silver because the silver mine owners would be benefited by it.

"De la Vola has said that if a river is fed from two sources it will be more uniform in volume than if fed from one source, his explanation being that when one feeder is swollen the other may be low and vice versa. Therefore the volume of water in the river will change less than if it is fed from one source, and must change with the change in one feeder. This illustrates bimetallism. In bimetallism the volume of money is derived from two sources—the gold mines and the silver mines. In the beginning of the century we were producing \$3 of silver to \$1 of gold. Fifty years later the world produced \$3 of gold to \$1 of silver. Then silver increased, and within the last two years gold has increased in production. But if the volume of money is fed from two sources that volume is less changeable and the value of the dollar is less fluctuating than if the volume of money is fed from one source, whether it be gold or silver. On this point, however, I want to remind you that it is necessary that the debtor shall have the option in order to maintain bimetallism."

He ridicules the absurdity of sending commissioners to induce foreign nations to accede to an international agreement for free coinage, by thus outlining the line of argument such commissioners would be compelled to adopt, if they work in good faith:

"The American people want bimetallism. The American people are tired of the gold standard and want to get rid of it. The American people have suffered from falling prices, and while they have suffered from falling prices, you, the financiers who hold the notes and mortgages, have profited by the rise in the value of the dollar. We want you to join with us in restoring bimetallism. We want you to help us to stop the advantage you have been getting, and to stop the laws from which we have been suffering, but before you give your answer we want to tell you that if you refuse to join us, we will stand by you as long as the world lasts."

"Isn't that the substance of it? Isn't that what the platform says when it declares that we must maintain the gold standard until they join with us? It is giving them notice in advance that we will stand in with them if they refuse to listen to our petition."

It would, we know, be a positive advantage to our commerce and business for the gold standard nations to keep on that basis, if the United States had free coinage of silver; for so long as they did so, this country would capture the commerce with all silver standard nations, seeing they could buy our manufactures, etc., with silver, but would have to pay the premium on gold in dealing with Europe. Following is another brief extract, which contains a volume of truths:

"A land of landlord and tenant, my friends, is not the land in which a free government grows. A land of home owners is the land where such a government grows and prospers. I want you to study conditions and then try to find the cause, because every bad condition has its cause. Do not lay it to the Almighty. Do not say it is unfortunate. It is not his fault. It is not misfortune. It is vicious legislation that has done more than anything else to make the last twenty years a period in which wealth accumulated in the hands of the few with more rapidity than ever before in the history of the world."

Bryan's reception from all classes, regardless of politics, was hearty and enthusiastic, and his speeches were splendidly reported by the Examiner, Californians, Republicans as well as Democratic papers, instinctively recognizing that he truly represents the American people, with whom he is proud to be a "commoner."—National Democrat.

"He who aids in increasing landlordism in this country hastens the overthrow of the republic, for free government will not long survive when a few own the land and means of support, while the many are tenants at will."—Wm. J. Bryan.

THE POPULIST FIELD.

Nebraska's Populist legislature, besides much other meritorious legislation, enacted a law reducing stock yard charges at Omaha about 40 per cent. Such measures as this, and, in fact, Populist state government in general, are supposed to drive away capital. But the supposition fails to dovetail with the facts. Armour has just let the contract for the erection in Omaha of the largest packing house in the country, and a half million dollar sugar refinery is also to be located there. And this in defiance of the fact that Bryan carried four-fifths of the counties in the state and that all of the state officials are Populists.

The Cleveland Leader sits on a fence with a stiff wind blowing and whistles the following ode:

A croaker sat upon a box
And croaked the whole day long;
"Prosperity has not returned,"
Was the burden of his song.

And so he croaked and croaked and croaked.
And never worked a stroke,
For had he worked he'd had no time
To sit up there and croak.

The Cleveland Recorder also owns a poetry machine and grinds out this lyrical reply:

The reason that he did not work,
I'll make quite plain to you;
The advent of "prosperity"
Has left no work to do.

Charles A. Towne writes in the Arena:

"Under such disquieting conditions it is not as criminal as it is unscientific for men to go about prating of the system that has occasioned these things as 'honest money' and 'sound money,' and denouncing its opponents as repudiators and anarchists?"

United States Senator Pettigrew has specially studied the reasons for the adoption of the gold standard by Japan, and, in a statement to the senate, says the change was made entirely in the interest of the creditor classes, whose influence has been greatly increased by the war debt. Manufacturers have been made to believe it would increase their exports, but, while farming is the paramount industry in Japan, farmers have not been considered or appealed to. He believes that if China continues on a silver basis, Japan's "wonderful industrial prosperity" will be checked and her industries transferred to China. So would much British industry and trade be transferred to this country, if we had the silver standard.

Mr. Pulitzer has a delicate job on his hands in swinging the St. Louis Post-Dispatch around for sound money, after all its rabid utterances for free silver coinage, says the Indianapolis News. The task has been begun by studied silence on finance and editorial allusions to the state of the weather, north pole expeditions, and the probabilities of the canals of Mars being controlled by syndicates. P.S.—The News tried goldbugism for a while but had to quit it.

Nebraska Populists, Democrats and silver Republicans will hold their state conventions at Lincoln, September 1. A mass convention will be held in the evening, says the Advocate, and Bryan, General Weaver and ex-Congressman Towne will be invited to make addresses.

It is amusing to observe the dodging and squirming of the corporation attorneys in the senate when urged to put themselves on record as regards the strike. The proposition has been made to have the government exercise its undoubted prerogative and compel the warring factions to settle their differences by means of arbitrators appointed under national laws. Secretary of State Sherman has come to the aid of these corporation attorneys in an interview. He does not believe in any governmental interference in disputes between employers and employees. The parties to such a conflict ought to be left to settle it between themselves. It does not occur to the secretary of state, says the Twentieth Century, that every great strike is settled by the government which sends troops to the aid of the capitalists. The theory of arbitration under governmental authority, he remarks, is good, but the execution would be difficult, if not impossible. He does not say that the theory of governmental aid by means of military power to enforce the conditions of the capitalists is bad, but the execution thereof neither difficult nor impossible. Arbitration with England is a very good thing, but arbitration between employer and employee is something the government can take no cognizance of. The bishops and college professors who were such enthusiastic friends of arbitration a little while ago, when the arbitration treaty was in the senate, have not a word to say at present when hundreds of thousands of men are pleading for arbitration. There is now nothing to arbitrate. Meanwhile the strike is spreading in all directions. The men seem to be very well organized and their leaders report that the prospect of success is encouraging. It is likely that the troops will be sent to the front if no other way of giving victory to the capitalists can be found.

One of the Gravest Problems.

The important thing about the whole matter is that the farmers are awakening to the necessity of state control of those means of transportation which in their nature are monopolistic. The ownership and control of the railroads of this country by the people through government, state and national, will settle once and forever one of the gravest problems which confront the American agriculturist today.—Farmers' Voice.

LET THE PEOPLE RULE

DIRECT LAWS—AND PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

An Explanation of an Important Plank in the People's Party Platform and the Arguments in Its Favor as Viewed by a Democrat.

By Francis R. Cole, LL. D.

As a tree is judged by its fruit, so a government may be judged by its laws. Why is there so much special legislation on our statute books, and so much corruption in office? Because the people have little to say about it. Their representatives are the masters and do as they please; no matter how treacherous to their constituency, or to what extent they violate the pledges on which they secured election, they cannot be removed. When another election comes around new questions arise and command attention, old wrongs are forgotten or lost sight of and other untrustworthy men sneak into office, to again to the bidding of monopoly and neglect measures that would promote the general good. In a discussion over the official conduct of a legislator, one neighbor asked of another what he really did, anyhow, and was answered, "What has he done? Why, he built two houses and started a store." Is not this about all the general run of them do? Local and special interests are served, the public domain freely granted in chunks as large as principalities without consulting the owners, the people, much less gaining their consent. The policy of government should be to make it as easy as possible to do right; to make honesty and bribery as hard as possible and remove unholy temptation. Our present system throws the doors of dishonesty and perfidy. The people should have the veto power over special legislation and franchises. The talk of sending rich men to office because they don't need bribe money is all bosh. They may be honorary (onerary) and chaste, but are not the common people intelligent and chaste? The patches on their trousers seem to say so. The dogs of special legislation are ravenous and cunning. Under normal conditions, such as existed in the early days of the republic, when the country could boast of a sterling character yeomanry, and before property was exalted and labor degraded, when wealth was fairly well distributed and ere Mammon and his withering creed held sway over the nation, it was not so much needed; but now, since manhood has been so undermined, wealth so centralized, and corporate interests so inimical to the common welfare, it is a crying demand of the times. There will be no bribery and deals when there are no franchises to give away, and no selling of votes when the votes do not insure the delivery of the goods. No, let people take hand in legislation. They have been frozen out long enough. Adopt that statesmanlike, scientific, efficacious reform, the initiative and referendum, by which the people can initiate beneficial legislation by popular petition, and also, when desirable, compel the submission of any law to the great jury of the people for approval or rejection. Then no such lobby poetry as the following would be inspired:

"Midus, they say, possessed the art, of old,
Of turning whatsoever he touched to gold;
Modern monopolists reverse it with ease,
Touch with gold and turn 'em as they please."

Campaigns would then reach a maximum of education and a minimum of personalities. This law should be supplemented with the imperative mandate by which obnoxious officials could be recalled during their tenure of office. It should also be supplemented by civil service and proportional representation, by which the legislature and government would be a true counterpart of the people. Each party would be represented in the halls of legislation to the force and extent manifested in the elections; no more, no less. No imaginary lines of district boundaries are to be allowed to disfranchise minorities and rob them of a voice in the government. The senate committee on representation once reported, "Proportional representation is a system of great merit." Our system of districts you readily see can be so arranged by the party in power at the time of districting so as to capture the party as many of the districts as possible. If 100,000 votes are cast and say 20 senators are to be elected, 5,000 should be sufficient to elect one. If there are four parties, the Republicans casting 35,000, the Democrats 30,000, the Populists 25,000, and the Prohibitionists 10,000 votes; the Republicans under our present system would likely elect all the senators, while the other 65,000 people would not be represented at all, whereas an equitable division would be seven Republicans, five Democrats, five Populists and two Prohibitionists. Garfield showed in the lower house, in '70, the non-effectiveness of the vote and annihilation of the freeman's will: "In my judgment it is the weak point in representative government, as now organized, that a large portion of the people are disfranchised. There are 10,000 Democrats in my district voting year after year without any more hope of having a representative on this floor than the commons of Great Britain." Gerrymandering should cease. It is high time the government should cease holding up such examples of injustice to the eyes of its citizens. All these systems working splendidly in Switzerland, in several European and American cities. Whenever tried it has proven a signal success. They verily could be called the same purifiers of politics.

and legislation. When put in use the poet will feel compelled to reverse his lines about the world. After saying this is a pretty good place to live in, he went on:

"But to borrow or beg to get one's own, it is the worst world that ever was known."

TARIFF PROBLEMS.

By Gen. A. J. Warner.

No doubt a tariff may be so levied as to remove foreign competition and thereby enable manufacturers of some things to raise prices, but it never was possible and never will be, by tariffs or any other form of taxation, to raise the prices of all things.

The prices of all things, or general prices, can be raised only by increasing the proportion between money and other things. If, with no change in the proportion of money and commodities, the prices of some things are raised, the prices of some other things will be lowered.

If by tariffs the prices of manufactured goods are raised with no increase of money in any form, the prices of other products, and especially of agricultural products, will be lowered, for it is impossible by taxation to increase the value in money of everybody's property. Hence, while some may be made richer by tariffs that give them an advantage over others, all can not be—some will be poorer.

How much one can buy depends on how much he can sell. If he must pay higher prices for what he buys while he gets no higher prices for what he sells, he can not buy as much. How, then, are the great mass of the people, who are too poor to buy at present prices, going to buy more at higher prices under the Dingley tariff? They can't do it.

To enable people to buy more, and to increase trade, the prices of the things one buys with—the farmers' products for the farmer, for instance—must go up. This condition can be brought about only by increasing money supply; never by increasing taxes.

Debtor nations must pay what they owe to other countries with goods or with gold, if on the gold standard. They can pay with goods only on condition that they will sell as low as any other country. If, therefore, by tariffs, prices in a debtor country, are raised, and to the extent they are raised, goods will stay and they are raised, therefore, to raise prices in a debtor country, and at the same time maintain the gold standard, is like trying to rise by pulling at one's boot straps. The evil day may be put off by increasing debts abroad, and that is what the attempt to maintain the gold standard, by manipulating tariff schedules will come to.—National Bimetallist.

Has the Debtor No Rights?

Republican partisans of gold monometallism refuse to see anything but their side of the question, says the Chicago Dispatch. In this we find a striking illustration of the proverb that "none are so blind as those who won't see."

A leading Republican newspaper of Chicago, in an attack on the silver conference, pitched in a querulous key, takes occasion to remark: "There was a time when 371 grains of silver would pay off as much indebtedness as 23 grains of gold. It takes now 780 grains of silver. The purchasing power of silver cannot be increased by law; the debt-paying power can be increased dishonestly as far as existing contracts are concerned."

Thus, in plain terms, is admitted the fact that the man who borrowed 371 grains of silver must now pay the lender 780 grains of silver in settlement of his debt. This strikes our contemporary as just and right, and it argues heavy in the interests of a monetary system that has more than doubled the indebtedness of this nation, since it has been put in force.

The rights of the creditor are sacred in the eyes of the goldites, and so far as the debtor is concerned there is nothing but reviling for his portion.

It is useless to argue with gold monometallists when they lay down a proposition so self-evidently false as that embodied in the statement that "the purchasing power of silver cannot be increased by law." To argue on a false promise is to reach nothing but a false conclusion, and when people make a statement which is false in fact and evidently wish to make that the basis of an argument, the inference must naturally be drawn that they prefer false conclusions to those which are true.

There is one great and important truth in the statement of our contemporary, and that is the demonstration it contains of the appreciation and constantly appreciating value of gold. The debtor is suffering from a cruel and bitter wrong when he is required to pay twice and more than twice as much as he borrowed. That this should be the case is the result of forcing this nation on a gold standard. No more dishonest confidence game than this was ever played, and the abuse of debtors as dishonest men comes with bad grace from the advocates of legalized highway robbery.

Insult to Organized Labor.

The Central Labor union of New York city have adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the appointment of T. V. Powderly as commissioner of immigration is the greatest official insult ever offered by the federal government to organized labor."

MILLIONS

Saved by Importers Who Anticipated Increased Duties.

THE YELLOW FEVER GERM.

Charles S. Johnson Who Was Recently Appointed United States Judge for Alaska, Alleged to Have Voted for Bryan and McKinley.

Anticipated Increased Duties. The bureau of statistics, treasury department, has prepared a statement showing the estimated loss of revenue to the government on account of increased imports during the months of March, April, May and June, in anticipation of the increased duties by the new tariff, to aggregate \$32,666,427.

Voted for Bryan and McKinley. Chas. S. Johnson, who was recently appointed United States judge for Alaska, voted for McKinley at St. Louis and Bryan at Chicago. Mr. Johnson was a delegate from Alaska to the St. Louis convention, and voted for the nomination of McKinley. After the convention he went up to Chicago to see the democratic show. There he fell in with the Alaska democratic delegation. They had proceeded to make merry, and one of the democrats was laid out to sober up. Johnson borrowed his badge, went into the convention with the delegation and voted for Bryan.

Applicants Must Be Equipped. A statement prepared at the treasury department shows that the recent civil service order of the President increases the exemptions from the civil service competitive examination from 63 to 219 in the internal revenue service, and in the customs department 348 positions are added to the exempt class, and 150 places hitherto outside the rules have been brought within them. All of the exempt places, however, are subject to a rigid noncompetitive examination, conducted by the civil service commissioner.

Railway Mail Service. Alexander Grant, chief clerk of the railway mail service, was today appointed assistant general superintendent of that system, succeeding Lillburn T. Myers, of Virginia, resigned to accept transfer as chief of the division of inspection of the second assistant postmaster-general's office, A. S. Roberts, of Texas, chief of the inspection division, and John A. Chapman, now in the inter-state commerce commission, have been appointed assistant superintendents of the Railway Mail service on special assignments to inspect the Star route service.

The Yellow Fever Germ. Surgeon-General Wyman, of the marine hospital service, has translated the account written by Dr. Snarelli, of Montevideo, of his discovery of what he claims to be the yellow fever germ. The particular germ which he holds to be responsible for yellow fever is found in the blood or tissues, and not in the gastro-intestinal cavity.

NEW GOLD MINE IN MEXICO.

More Hopeful Feeling Among Business Men at the Capital.

A telegram from Mexico City states that a new gold has been located on the famous El Grove, in the state of Mexico, and prospects for a valuable property are excellent. The Esperanza gold mine at Tultitlan is taking out \$160,000 in gold ore monthly. The government has taken measures which will result in economies which assure the punctual payment of the gold interest in October without in any way crippling the public service. There is a more hopeful feeling in the business community, as it is recalled that the country has never been more prosperous than during the past few years of the declining value in silver. All that remarkable progress has been effected under apparently adverse conditions. Large amounts of exchange have been bought the last two days.

All Aboard for the Klondike.

The steamer Excelsior, chartered by the Alaskan company, left San Francisco last week, sailing direct from St. Michael's. This is the last of the company's fleet that will connect with the Yukon river steamers this season. For hours before the departure of the steamer the wharves were crowded with people. Three times the original price was offered for passage. One passenger changed his mind, after being offered \$1,500 for the passage for which he originally paid \$150. Many people gathered upon the wharf to bid farewell to the 110 passengers for the Klondike.

Tobacco Packed in Logs.

An examination by custom house officials of 155 logs which reached New York last week on the steamer Segur, and which were deposited in the custody of the police at the Tallie dra wharf shows them to have been packed with fine Sumatra leaf tobacco. Proportionate to that found in those already examined, it is estimated that the total shipment of tobacco will reach 4,000 kilos. The logs were shipped by a Maine lumber company.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

The Advocate Publishing Co. Publishers.

H. M. NORRIS, - - Manager.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., Aug. 19, 1897.

Principle above party should be our motto.

A just cause grows stronger with every defeat.

Old parties never reform, they die of dry rot.

The opportunity for populism was never better.

If you are in favor of reform, join a reform party.

Down with party fealty and up with true principles of self government.

Let us have a currency issued by the government, and not by national banks.

Free coinage of silver will not give the people full relief, but it is a step in the right direction.

The gold democrats of Ohio are going to stand by their colors, they will put out a full state ticket.

Will some expert tell us the difference between a gold bug democrat and a gold bug republican?

Neither of the old parties are making any effort to relieve the people of their distressed condition.

Money is scarcer now than at any time since the war, and still some people say prosperity has come.

"The land of the free and the home of the brave," has become the land of starvation, and the home of the slave.

The peoples party is gaining recruits faster today than ever before. If you are going with us, get in the band wagon.

The man who stands by party regardless of principle, is a greater enemy to republican institutions than the anarchist.

About this time next year a good many people will be asking: "Where am I at?" And the echo's will answer "where?"

Tax Commissioner Nabors having been removed, the commissioners court dismissed all the raises made by Mr. Nabors, except a few who voluntarily accepted the raise.

When Capt. Johnston starts his little ball to rolling next year, he is going to find that it will have to be continually pushed, for it will be an uphill business from the start.

Senator H. M. Teller, has lost confidence in McKinley, and advises the silver republicans to stand clear of the McKinleyites. Senator Teller says McKinley has joined the gold bugs.

The fight in Alabama next year between the gold bug democrats and popocrats is going to be one of the most bitter ever fought in the State. "When thieves fall out just men get their dues."

The democratic party is broad-minded, in one state they adopt a free silver platform, in another they straddle the question, in still another they adopt the gold standard, great is democracy.

The two old parties are so dry and season cracked and worried that they have no material out of which to make a decent platform; they ought to go out of business and quit deceiving the people.

The populist party is just as strongly in favor of the free coinage of silver as ever, but the populist are not Bryanites, they do not believe that free coinage of silver is a panacea for all the ills that beset us.

The tariff declares go on the principle that the weaker the patient the more he should be bled. The Advocate does not endorse such a position, it is unsound in principle, and won't stand the test of reason.

The reformers are gaining recruits by the score. Every day we hear of some one leaving the sinking old hulk of democracy, and declare that in future they will line themselves up with the people in the next great struggle for the restoration of a republican form of government.

A WORD OF WARNING.

As the democratic party is preparing to act honest with the people as to national issues, The Advocate suggests that it act equally honest as to state issues, we suggest the following as its platform:

"We the democrats of Alabama in convention assembled, hereby reaffirm our allegiance to the time honored principles of the party as follows:

1. We believe in holding on to the offices in Alabama at all hazards.

2. We believe in honest primary elections.

3. We are in favor of negro supremacy, and we point with pride to the fact that we have carried every black belt county for the last twenty years.

4. We point with pride to the fact that we have, again a united party in Alabama, and are standing with unswerving fidelity by the principles advocated by Grover Cleveland, Wm. J. Bryan, Judge Randolph and Isaac H. Vincent.

The people of the U. S. claim to be "free American citizens." How many are free to express themselves on any question, without being actually afraid that they will run counter to some other fellows wishes? Search for your own freedom and see how much of it you have left. How many can stand up and boldly proclaim the rights that the Constitution of the United States is supposed to give you? Can you do it, or will you do it? If not then you have no further claim to "free American citizenship," and don't deserve any better condition than your present one.

Wake up to the fact that if you want a change in conditions, you must make a change in your vote. Interest yourself in this, and try to interest some one else. Don't become discouraged if you don't get what you want at the first attempt, try again, and by your perseverance, if your principles are right you will enlist the sympathies of others who will assist you in gaining your cause.—Peoples Journal.

From every quarter can be heard the cry that is going up against the back tax law. When Captain Johnston signed the bill that made it a law, he signed his own political death warrant, for his tax commissioners have in many instances benefited themselves to the detriment of the people; and when the Captain tries another year to explain all these little things he will have a rough and rugged road to travel, for the people are "on to his game."—Reform Advocate.

It is claimed by The Advertiser that a large majority of the democratic papers in Alabama are in favor of ignoring rational issues in the state platform next year. The Advocate thinks this should be done, the party will then for the first time act honestly by the people, the party never has carried out a platform, and it should go before the people in its true colors, without one. It should take off its masque, and let the people see its black belt countenances.

The conspiracy to put the world on the gold standard, means the enslavement of the laborers and producers, and if it is ever accomplished, the masses will be denied all educational advantages, and the world will pass into another dark age; but it is to be hoped the toiling masses will unite ere it is too late and avert the terrible catastrophe.

The democrats of Maryland adopted substantially the platform of 1892, which means deception, and fraud. Next year the democratic party will be for gold or silver, or both, just as the emergency demands; and yet there are people in Alabama who believe that the democratic party is in favor of the free coinage of silver.

The silver plated democracy and the sound money democrats, are trying to patch up a truce, whereby national issues will be left out of the platform next year; it seems to us this would be an easy task, for they have in the past had no use for platforms, except to get in on.

Governor Johnston has, it seems boycotted The Advertiser, this cause is not to be wondered at. Grandma has been pouring some pretty hot shot into the Governor, and he is one of those fellows who plays for even.

TAX COMMISSIONER FIRED.

The Officer in Shelby Stirred Up Too Much Opposition.

Just as The Advertiser predicted Sunday morning, the back tax commissioner of Shelby county has stirred up so much opposition to the measure and the administration that the authorities had to call him down.

Yesterday Governor Johnston fired Commissioner Nabors, of Shelby, from office. Judge Wood was up in Shelby Saturday, and the action of the Governor yesterday resulted from Judge Wood's investigation. It seems that Mr. Nabors was a little too active in enforcing the administration's pet measure which cuts both ways, and this time it was cutting off the administration's pull among the people of Shelby.—Montgomery Advertiser, Tuesday, August 17th.

AT THE STATE HOUSE.

Governor Johnston at Birmingham—Tax Commissioner of Shelby County—Other Items.

Governor Johnston was in Birmingham yesterday and Mr. Cory, his Private Secretary went to Lafayette to spend today with his family. Secretary Simpson had no news to give out.

Judge Wood, the State Tax Commissioner, has gone to Shelby County, and report has it that he will "call down" the back tax commissioner of that county for being extremely active in the discharge of his duties. It is said that the Shelby County striker for the back tax bushwhackers has been so very zealous as to stir up considerable political feeling, and the administration will either muzzle him or else make a change.

On the other hand, news comes from Wilcox county that the back tax commissioner has not done anything under the law. The same reports are made as to Lowndes, Bullock and Macon counties.

Mr. R. N. Culver, from the Department of Agriculture, left last night for Nashville to take charge of the Alabama exhibit at the Centennial Exposition. Mr. Harry McCall is in bad health and will return home in a few days.

Commissioner Culver has not yet announced who his chief clerk will be.

It is also reported that the workings of the back tax commissioner's office in Lee county are not satisfactory to the chief office and that the friction is about to cause the resignation of the Commissioner of that county.—Montgomery Advertiser.

Either Mr. Lott, the Democratic tax collector of Mobile county, is a mighty man, or else Governor Johnston is a weakling. The present silver venerated State administration with all its force jumped on Mr. Lott with both feet sometime ago; he still holds the fort. He still exercises the duties of the office to which he was elected despite the Governor. This is a case very much like the French General "who with ten thousand men marched up the hill and then marched down again. The facts about the controversy between the Governor and Mr. Lott have recently been emphasized by the report of the special examiners of public accounts. This shows that he is further behind than all the other short tax collectors in the State combined. It is therefore pertinent to ask of this business man's administration what it is going to do about it? As things now stand it looks very much like some political influence behind the throne was operating in Mr. Lott's behalf more powerful than the throne itself. Let the merry dance of demagoguery go on, it will soon end in its own shame and overthrow.—Birmingham Times.

The average for this period was 98 1/2.

Thus, over a period of years, the Hindoo received practically the same price in silver for his wheat, although there were fluctuations from one year to another.

The same, of course, is true of the American price. In 1895 an ounce of silver would exchange for 70 pounds of wheat in New York. In 1873 an ounce of silver would exchange for 69 pounds at that point—approximately the same. But from one year to another there had been a drifting apart, as a result of crop conditions, speculation, etc.—The National Bimetalist.

Fraternally.
J. O. Pinckard, President.

SILVER AND WHEAT.

The gold press is exultant over the rise in the price of wheat while silver is declining. It is pointed to as proof conclusive that there is not and never has been any connection between the prices of wheat and silver, and that, consequently, the silver men's contention upon this head is false. There is always superficial argument upon both sides of every public question, because there are so many people who persist in debating matters which they do not fully understand. Probably there is no phase of the silver question of which this is more conspicuously true than the relation of silver and wheat. Some silver men have argued it, or rather "asserted" it in such a way as to indicate a belief upon their part that there was a sort of natural connecting link which could not be broken. On the other hand, the gold men have constantly and dogmatically declared that there was no connection whatever, and that the value of wheat, like that of everything else, was controlled by the law of "supply and demand." No silver advocate of any repute has ever denied that the law of supply and demand fixed the price of wheat. But, conceding this, it does not follow that there was no connection between the gold price of that grain and the gold price of silver. The relation between them was not a natural and arbitrary one, but purely commercial, and up to a comparatively recent date, the decline of silver had a most important bearing upon the supply of wheat in the English market, where the world's price for that cereal is made.

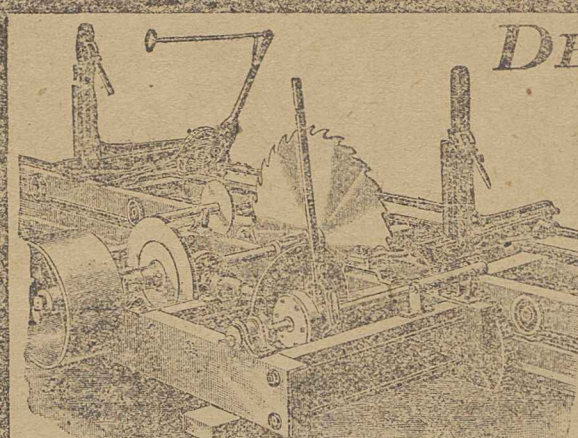
To make this clear: When silver was shut out of the mints of Europe and America its gold price at once began to fall. But it continued to be the money of India just the same as before, and its value, compared with wheat and cotton and other native products, remained substantially unchanged. From 1873 to 1893 an ounce of silver would, upon an average, buy a bushel of wheat at Bombay and lay it down in England. Therefore, if a considerable quantity of East Indian wheat could be sold in England at the same rate, it is plain that all other wheat sold there must be at the same price, and that the price of a bushel of wheat and the price of an ounce of silver must run more or less closely together. But no well-informed silver man ever claimed that there were no variations. When it is said that silver has remained stable in countries using that metal as money, it is not meant that prices stood at a dead level all the time, like the surface of the sea in a calm. That is never the case in any country or under any monetary system. Prices will rise and fall with the changes in supply or demand. Sometimes the wheat crop of India was extra large and again it was deficient. Of course this would affect the silver price at Bombay, and consequently at London. There were times when it required more than an ounce of silver to get the bushel of wheat, and other times when less than an ounce would do it. This would cause variations from year to year, and the lines representing wheat and silver prices would not be exactly parallel.

The reader will catch the idea at once by glancing at a table taken from Secretary Carlisle's letter to the United States Senate, dated May 7, 1894. It shows how wheat ranged in price at Bombay from 1873 to 1892, and is as follows:

1873, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 100 97 109 103 90 93 118

That is to say, calling the silver price in 1873 "100," it ranged through the various figures given, finally reaching 118 in 1892, a year in which the crops was very short.

The average for this period was 98 1/2.



DELOACH

Variable Friction Feed Saw Mills, Planers and Matchers.

DeLoach Corn and Flour Mills, Turbine Water Wheels, "Hungry Elephant" Baling Press, Engines and Boilers.

MILL MACHINERY AND GEARING OF ALL KINDS.

SAW REPAIRING a specialty. WORK GUARANTEED.

causes nearly all the trouble in life and more especially in machinery. Our VARIABLE FRICTION as applied to Saw Mills and Planers enables the operator to take just what he needs and no more. Guaranteed to yield a capacity twenty per cent greater than the old style with same power.

57 Saw Mills sold in one month proves its wonderful popularity, and they go to all parts of the world.

The DeLoach Variable Friction Feed Planer, Matcher and Moulder beats them all.

Write at once for large illustrated catalogue.

DeLoach Mill Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.

165 Washington St., New York City, and 111 S. 11th St., St. Louis, Mo.

LEADS ALL THE WORLD.

This Continent Has More Than Half the Railroads.

America leads all the countries of the world in railroad mileage, having nearly 75,000 more miles of road than Europe.

If all the railroads were placed end to end and side by side there would be seventeen tracks all the way round the world, and enough left to put in side tracks at all important points.

The Prussian ministry of public works has compiled statistics of the railroads of the world. Below is the mileage for 1891 and 1895 by countries:

	Miles.	1891.	1895.	P. C.
Europe	155,284	141,552	13,732	9.7
Asia	23,890	22,023	1,867	22.1
Africa	8,169	6,522	1,647	25.2
America	226,722	212,724	13,998	8.0
Australia	13,838	12,322	1,516	12.7
The world	438,953	395,143	43,810	9.8

The aggregate capital of all railroads in the world is \$35,216,000,000, which is about \$24 for each inhabitant. Of this whole capital, \$18,695,000,000, or 53 per cent, is invested in the European railroads, which have but 36 per cent of the whole mileage. The capitalization of European railroads is \$120,440 per mile, or just about double the capitalization of American roads, and nearly three times greater than the capital of Georgia's railroads.

Commenting on the Prussian statistics, The Railroad Gazette says: "The new countries of the world have generally provided themselves with railroads close up to the growth of population and production to support them. This is indicated by the very small population per mile of railroads in Canada, the United States, Australia and even in the Argentine Republic. It is only by utilizing this means of transportation that they have been able to make their rapid growth and add so enormously to the world's food supply, etc. It is not possible that they can long increase their railroads faster than their population grows, for the existing railroads are, as a whole, insufficiently supported by the present population. In this country, at present, an addition of 3,000 miles to our railroad system will leave the population per mile practically unchanged. There was one year when we built 13,000 miles of railroad, and that alone reduced the population per mile of road from 422 to population per mile to support the railroads 396, while from 1880 to 1890, having built 74,500 miles of railroad in the decade, the fall from 580 to 388—just about one-third. Canada and Australia have still smaller population per mile than this country, where it has changed but little since the last census."—Atlanta Constitution.

The plate of the Silver democratic party has about worn off, and the base metal is beginning to show considerably.—Ex

The silver democrats in Alabama will soon be accorded an opportunity to demonstrate how deep they are silver-plated and how sincere they are in their professions. When the test shall be made, they will be found wanting, as usual.—The Alabama Monitor.

The democratic party has no claim on the populists of this country, and no right to ask them to "come back," and if they were so blind as to even want to "come back," to which wing of the party would they be expected to "come?" One has about as much right to expect them as the other. Don't worry gentlemen; they won't "come back."

Remember Our Prices Are Cheap,

We Sell And Others Weep.

COME TO SEE US WHILE WE MAKE A CLEAN SWEEP

In Drugs and Medicines,

Paints, Oils, Turpentine &c,

At The Hall Drug Co's Store.

Columbiana Alabama.



SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Consolidated Schedule, in effect July 1, 1897.

SOUTH BOUND		NORTH BOUND	
STATIONS	TIME	STATIONS	TIME
Atlanta	8:00 a.m.	Atlanta	8:00 a.m.
Decatur	8:30 a.m.	Decatur	8:30 a.m.
Lawrenceville	9:00 a.m.	Lawrenceville	9:00 a.m.
Kennesaw	9:30 a.m.	Kennesaw	9:30 a.m.
Acworth	10:00 a.m.	Acworth	10:00 a.m.
Conley	10:30 a.m.	Conley	10:30 a.m.
College Park	11:00 a.m.	College Park	11:00 a.m.
Fort McPherson	11:30 a.m.	Fort McPherson	11:30 a.m.
Grant Park	12:00 p.m.	Grant Park	12:00 p.m.
West Point	12:30 p.m.	West Point	12:30 p.m.
Lawrenceville	1:00 p.m.	Lawrenceville	1:00 p.m.
Decatur	1:30 p.m.	Decatur	1:30 p.m.
Atlanta	2:00 p.m.	Atlanta	2:00 p.m.

On Streets and in Hotel Lobbies.

Congressman Willis Brewer of Lowndes, who now represents the Fifth Alabama District in Congress has been spending several days here this week. He feels confident that he will be enabled to hold his seat, as he is secure in the belief that he was fairly elected and is very little disturbed over the result of the contest for the place.

Hon. A. T. Goodwyn of Elmore, who, it is remembered, succeeded in ousting Judge Cobb from his seat in the Fifty-fourth Congress, and who is contesting Col. Brewer's seat in the present Congress, was here yesterday. In answer to the question as to how he was progressing in his contest he said, "If you could see the evidence you would think I was sure of the seat. Why General Shelby has said to me that I was elected and ought to be seated and many other fair Democrats are of the same opinion. I have proof of the most glaring frauds in Lowndes and Macon and in other counties more than enough to overturn the very large majority set up for Col. Brewer and there is little doubt that I will be given the seat or of my election." Mr. Goodwyn said nothing about the outlook next year, but he is evidently pleased with the situation in this State.—Montgomery Advertiser.

Stands at the Head.

Aug. J. Bogel, the leading druggist of Shreveport, La., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have." J. F. Campbell, merchant of Safford, Ariz., writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is a sure cure for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I cannot say enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarter of a century, and to-day stands at the head. It never disappoints. Free trial bottles at Hall Drug Co's., Drug Store.

Entered at the postoffice at Columbia, Ala., as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One copy one year, \$1.00
One copy six months, .50
One copy three months, .25

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

Wedding bells will soon be in tune.

County court convenes next Monday.

H. Fox, of Calera, spent Sunday in the city.

There were two Mormon Elders in town last week.

W. C. Powell, of Four Mile, was in the city Tuesday.

Let everybody work for the up-building of our town.

Mr. Elbert McLendon, of Calera, was in the city Tuesday.

Commissioner Davis, of Vincent, was in the city Monday.

J. L. Peters, Esq., spent several days in Montevallo this week.

Mr. W. A. Tallant and family Sunday at Shelby Springs.

Mrs. S. A. Hubbard is visiting relatives at Sterrett this week.

The protracted meeting at Good Hope closed last Friday night.

Miss Lizzie Green is visiting friends at Faulkville this week.

Mr. Charlie Leeper, of Birmingham, was in the city last Friday.

R. W. Cobb, of Woodlawn, spent several days in the city this week.

Miss Essie Mason is visiting relatives in Childersburg this week.

Mrs. W. W. Wailes, of Shelby Springs, spent last Thursday in the city.

Miss Pearl Seale is visiting relatives and friends at Brieffield this week.

72 spits to the chew, Drummond tobacco, for sale by J. H. Hammond.

Tax commissioner, Burr Nabors, of Montevallo, was in the city Monday.

Master Leon Jones, of Los Angeles, Cal., is visiting his uncle, Mr. A. M. Elliott.

Miss Adale Page is visiting her sister Mrs. Taylor of Four Mile this week.

Miss Cora Smith, of Wilsonville, is the guest of her friend Miss Leila Parker.

Stop the baby from crying by using Fairy Soap, for sale by J. H. Hammond.

Mrs. W. M. Calahan left Monday for Courtland, Ala., to visit relatives and friends.

Mrs. A. M. Elliott, of Anniston, is on a visit to her son, Mr. A. M. Elliott and family.

Dr. G. W. Shackelford and son of Shelby Springs are at the White House for a few days.

Miss Neddie Parker returned yesterday from a delightful visit to relatives at Vincent.

Mr. Rufus Lester and family, are spending a few days with home folks, near Weldon this week.

Several of our young people attended the protracted meeting at Good Hope last Friday night.

Dr. P. G. Trent and Phillip Erick, spent Sunday evening at Shelby Springs on professional business.

Mrs. D. R. Cromwell and daughter Miss Alice, of Ringgold, Texas, are visiting relatives and friends in the city.

We are going to make the Advocate one of the best county papers in the State. Let everybody work to its interest.

Mrs. R. Edwards who has been visiting the family of I. D. Mason, returned to her home at Childersburg Monday.

Miss Ethel Leonard who has been visiting near Camp Branch, returned home Sunday to the delight of her many friends.

Mr. J. R. O'Hara, who has been visiting relatives and friends in the city, left last Saturday for his home in Galveston, Tex.

Miss Sallie Joe Todd, who has been visiting the family of Mr. W. G. Parker, returned to her home at Jemison last Saturday.

For the next two days we will sell anything in our store at reduced prices.

Hall Drug Co.

The famous Dove and Winchester Hams fresh and guaranteed for sale by J. H. Hammond.

Deputy Sheriff Pilgreen, of Calera, going to jail Monday. Will Baker, charged with stealing watches and other jewelry.

John Upshaw, Jr., and sister Miss Carrie, of Coosa county, spent several days in the city last week visiting relatives and friends.

We have a large stock of fancy Stationary school supplies, blank books etc., at very low prices.

Hall Drug Co.

Mr. I. D. Mason was called to Talladega Springs by a telegram, Monday stating that his mother, Mrs. G. J. Mason, was quite sick.

We want a good correspondent in every beat in the county, by doing this, we will be able to get out a first class paper every week.

Quite a crowd of young people from Shelby Springs witnessed the ball game Thursday. They were given a royal supper at the White House.

Miss Lucy Leeper, after a few days visit to Jemison, Calera, and Shelby Springs where she was highly entertained by Mrs. Pond, has returned to Columbia to the delight of her many friends.

Mr. Nathan Thomas, the manager of the Poor House, who was stricken with paralysis last week, is reported to be somewhat improved but not yet out of danger. We hope for him a speedy recovery.

When any of our friends come to town we want you to trade with those merchants who advertise with us. You can assist us very much this way if you will, so when you get ready to come to town look over the advertising columns of The Peoples Advocate, and go to those merchants whose ads you find.

Last Friday night was a gay evening for the band. They went to Shelby Springs at the request of Mrs. Pond, and gave to the guests, much music, of rarest melody, as has not been their pleasure to hear before. Mrs. Pond served them with a delightful table of ice cream and the band says her kindness will never be forgotten.

A large crowd of our young people went on a hay ride Saturday night, out to the delightful home of Mr. Hulse Nelson, where they were served with supper fit for a King, and proved clearly to the young people, the abundance of royal hospitality that only characterizes the homes of such heroic sons of Dixie. It was given in honor of Miss Upshaw and Miss D ran two handsome young ladies assisted by one of the most delightful of hosts Miss Allie Nelson.

Shelby vs. Columbiana.

Shelby and Columbiana base ball teams crossed bats on the latter diamond last Thursday, resulting in a score for Columbiana as follows. Score by innings:

Shelby 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—01

Columbiana 8 0 4 0 0 5 3 4—24

Batteries—For Shelby, Harrell Smith and Smith; for Columbiana, Roberts and Mason. Umpires, Seale and Christian. Time of game, 2 hours.

Struck out by Roberts—11; by Harrell—2; by Smith—2.

The principle features of the game was fine battery work of Roberts and Mason of Columbiana.

Come again boys, you are always welcome.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed when the languid, exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison, Headach, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle at

Hall Drug Co's, Drug Store.

List of Petit Jurors.

S. Evans, S. D. Cox, J. W. Dunson, J. V. Shrader, G. B. Monroe, J. H. Jones, C. C. Bailey, W. G. Lee, Tom Hill, L. W. Patson, J. W. Morrow, A. M. Doss, C. A. Bowles, J. A. Honeycutt, F. M. May, J. L. Wright, C. C. Coats, J. O. Moore, J. W. Horton, T. L. Cashatt, W. F. Adams, S. M. Roberson, J. P. Spencer.

For the next two days we will sell anything in our store at reduced prices.

Hall Drug Co.

Bridgeton Items.

Watermelons nearly gone.

Quite a lot of improvement going on.

Mr. John Farley has about completed his new building.

Mr. Mitch McLaughlin will soon begin his new building.

Dr. A. G. Hill, of Helena, has decided to locate at this place.

Mrs. Dill and son Chris, are visiting friends and relatives here.

Prof. Whitmore raises the largest melons in the country, (and eats them).

Messrs. Cecil Whitman and Geo. McLaughlin left for Texas last Wednesday.

Dr. David D. Oats was called to Blossburg on a professional errand to see his old friend F. McMistin.

Messrs. Will Settle, John Attaway, J. P. Pearson and E. W. Attaway visited Columbiana last week.

Born, To Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Cox a bouncing baby boy Aug. 8th. Both baby and mother are doing well.

Mr. R. M. Deshazo has quit his old well and began digging a new one, he thinks its still \$100 to water.

Dr. Eran Moore and family are visiting relatives and friends in this section. Dr. Moore is quite popular in this section, this being his old home.

QUADR NE.

Saginaw Dots.

Health not very good.

Mrs. Chas McLean is very sick this week.

Sugar-lump of Campbranch, was in town Friday.

The people of this place are seared up about the smallpox.

Mr. Will Durden was a pleasant visitor of our city Wednesday.

Ed Harkins of Maline visited the family of Mr. Mack Piper Sunday.

Mr. C. C. Hale is attending writing school at Mt Chapel this week.

Mr. Thomas Ferrell, of Yellow Leaf, was with us and his best girl Sunday.

Mr. Sam Pardue give our town a call Sunday. Supposed to be dear hunting.

Robt. Fulton who has been wrestling with fever for some time is now improving.

Will Walker is visiting home folks in the mother part of the state this week.

Miss Willie Murphy, of Jemison, is visiting friends and relatives in this community.

Miss Bessie Wells has been very sick for some time, we hope for her an early recovery.

We suppose our city will be well blessed with music now, as Thee Elliott has bought a five cent French harp.

Bruton Pitts of Four Mile, and Cleveland Thomas of Columbiana passed through the city Wednesday on their way to Bessemer.

Success to the Advocate.

Benj.

No cure—No pay.

That is the way all druggists sell Grove's tasteless chill tonic for malaria, chill and fever. It is simply Iron and quinine in a tasteless form. Children love it. Adults prefer it to bitter, nauseating tonics. Price, 50c. For sale by

HALL DRUG CO.

July 15, 1y.

Horse Doctor.

Located at Shelby, Ala., T. S. Sheffield, graduated at the Ontario college in 1897, will perform all kinds of operations and horse doctoring on all kind of animals. Anyone wishing work done will call on him at Shelby.

T. S. SHEFFIELD,

Shelby, Ala.

County Alliance.

There will be a call meeting of Shelby County Alliance held at K. Springs on Wednesday, Aug. 25th, at 10 a.m. It is important that every Alliance in the county be represented, as business of great interest to the organization will be transacted. Let one or two members of every old Alliance in the county attend whether their Alliance is in working order or not.

R. F. JOHNSON,

President.

From Vincent.

Health generally good.

Miss Pearl N. Milner, of Elyton, is visiting in the city.

Rev. R. A. Kidd has just closed a series of meetings at the Baptist church, where many souls were led to Christ, surely the Lord was with us.

J. J. Cox, our clever express messenger, spent Sunday in the city.

Misses Agnes Tracy and Annie Burks, of Selma, are visiting Capt. J. J. Burks family at Hotspur.

Rev. A. A. Hutto assisted our pastor last week in the protracted meeting at the Baptist church.

A protracted meeting is now in progress at Harpersville, conducted by Rev. B. F. Giles, of East Lake.

Prof. and Mrs. C. H. Florey have returned from Myrtlewood, having rented the Key residence, are now house keeping on East Highlands.

Our city school will open here Sept. 13th, and under the management of Carroll H. Florey, we may expect great things, as he is a teacher in every sense of the word.

J. F. Pope & Co. are doing a flourishing business, and intends buying three thousand bales of cotton this fall, and will put goods down equal with Anniston or any other town.

Mr. W. T. Kidd has resigned the agency of the Southern Express Co., and will endeavor to get a position where a better salary can be had. Will is an up-to-date business boy and a fine book keeper.

The Postoffice is now located near the depot, and is real convenient to the business men of our town. The boys all say that having to walk a half mile after their mail, is now a thing of the past.

Miss Minnie E. Pelham, of St. Stephens, Ala., has accepted a position in our city school, and will assist Prof. Florey. Miss Minnie taught the Mayberry school, this county last session and won a splendid reputation as a teacher.

The Township Trustees throughout the county will hold their annual meetings with parents and guardians in the various townships the second Monday in September or within seven days thereafter, according to law this year. Those wanting transfers will do well to make a note of this, as a full report of these meetings must then and there be made to the County Superintendent of Education.

SAMUEL.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Pector, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For Sale by Hall Drug Co., Columbiana, Alabama.

VATUMA.

PERFECT HEALTH REGAINED THE WONDER OF THE AGE.

Grandest discovery in the annals of medicine. Guaranteed to cure more diseases than any other medicine, treatment or system known to the medical profession. "No MAN made" remedy, but "nature's" true panacea.

Vatuma is an antiseptic germicide, it positively destroys all "microbes" and germs of every kind, name and nature, it is healing and soothing to the mucous membrane. It will permanently cure the majority of cases of Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dispepsia, all Stomach troubles, all diseases of the Bladder, Bowels, Kidneys, Liver, Constipation, Piles, Old Sores, Rectal Diseases, Ulcers, Eczema, Scrofula, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Discharged Sores, Diseases Peculiar to Women, Nervous and Physical Weakness, etc.

NO MATTER WHAT YOUR AFFLICTION, or where you live, write us a full history of your trouble, and our consulting physician will advise you what to do in order to regain your health. Consultation is FREE and absolutely confidential. Terms very low. For proofs enclose 2 cent stamp.

Local agents wanted everywhere. No canvassing. We advertise you in your home paper. Address with stamp.

THE VATUMA COMPANY, P. O. BOX NO. 6, CHICAGO, ILL.

May 13, 1897.

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Ladies Who Suffer

From any complaint peculiar to their sex—such as Profuse, Painful, Suppressed or Irregular Menstruation, are soon restored to health by

Bradfield's Female Regulator.

It is a combination of remedial agents which have been used with the greatest success for more than 25 years, and known to act specifically with and on the organs of

Menstruation, and recommended for such complaints only. It never fails to give relief and restore the health of the suffering woman. It should be taken by the girl just budding into womanhood

when Menstruation is scant, Suppressed, Irregular or Painful, and all delicate women should use it, as its tonic properties have a wonderful influence in toning up and strengthening the system by driving through the proper channels all impurities.

"A daughter of one of our customers missed menstruation from exposure and cold, and on arriving at maturity her health was completely wrecked, until she was twenty-four years of age, when upon my recommendation, she used one bottle of Bradfield's Female Regulator, completely restoring her to health."

J. W. KILGUS, Water Valley, Miss.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AT 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Surpass It.

If your seat is too hard to sit upon, stand up. If a rock rises before you roll it away or climb over it. If you wish for confidence, prove yourself worthy of it. It takes longer to skin an elephant than a mouse, but the skin is worth something. Don't be content with doing what another has done surpass it. Deserve success, and it will come. The boy was not born a man. The sun does not rise like a rocket or go down like a pullet fired from a gun; slowly but surely it makes its round and never tires. It is as easy to be a leader as a wheelhorse; if the job be long, the pay will be greater; if the task be hard, the more competent you must be to do it.—Ex.

Come in to see us when in need of anything in the way of Drugs Medicines Oils Paints Varnish Stationary ect.

Hall Drug Co.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, and all throat and lung MALADIES. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is valuable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, deo 17-96-ly. Brooklyn, New York.

No Cure—No Pay.

That is the way Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil is sold for Barbed Wire Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Cracked Heels, Saddle Galls, Old Sores and all kinds of inflammations on man or beast. Price 25 cents. For sale by

HALL DRUG CO.

July 21, 1y.

Reduced Rates to Nashville Via Southern Railway, Account Tennessee Centennial.

The Southern Railway has on sale from its principal stations, tickets to Nashville, Tenn., and return, at very low rates, on account of the Tennessee Centennial.

Convenient schedules are also in operation via this line, as follows: Leave Demopolis 6:53 a. m., Leave Fannsdale 7:36 a. m., Leave Greensboro 5:35 a. m., Leave Marion 7:05 a. m., Leave Selma 3:35 p. m., Arrive Birmingham 7:55 p. m., Leave Birmingham 12:30 p. m., Leave Selma 6:45 a. m. Sleeping cars will be placed at Birmingham daily so that passengers can retire at 6:00 p. m. Convenient schedules also apply via Rome and Chattanooga. Call on any agent of the Southern Railway for particulars regarding rates, schedules, tickets etc.

DR. W. A. LOVETT, DENTIST.

IS NOW PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN COLUMBIANA.

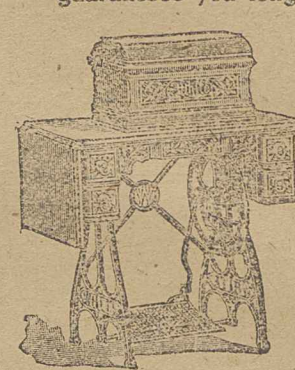
OFFICE, ROOM 2 CENTRAL HOTEL (FIRST FLOOR FRONT.)

Prices as low as is consistent with good work. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Patronage from neighboring towns and country solicited.

Vol. 5—52. 1y.

DON'T SACRIFICE . . .

Future Comfort for present seeming Economy, but BUY the Sewing Machine with an established reputation that guarantees you long and satisfactory service:



The WHITE.

ITS BEAUTIFULLY FIGURED WOODWORK, DURABLE CONSTRUCTION, FINE MECHANICAL ADJUSTMENT,

coupled with the Finest Set of Steel Attachments, makes it the

MOST DESIRABLE MACHINE IN THE MARKET. Dealers Wanted where we are not represented.

White Sewing Machine Co., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Send for our beautiful half-tone catalogue.

ESTABLISHED, 1843.

D. A. ALTICK'S SON, Manufacturer of High Grade Buggies, Surries, Phaetons, &c.

We claim to build, not the CHEAPEST, but the BEST for the money.

Send for catalogue, and by mentioning this paper we will allow you an EXTRA DISCOUNT.

D. A. ALTICK'S SON, LANCASTER, PENN.

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Washing a Fine Art.
Ever since spinning was a type of womanly industry, from age to age it has been expected that beautiful apparel should clothe women. To keep dainty belongings in good order it is necessary to have them properly laundered. This is especially true in the laundering of pretty summer gowns, which is now quite a fine art. To do the work properly, a tub two-thirds full of warm water, dissolve the fourth of a cake of Ivory Soap (which will not fade the most delicate colors), add it to the water; wash the articles through it, rinse first in clear and then in blue water; wring, dip in thin starch, shake out and hang on the line in the shade. When dry, sprinkle and iron. Gowns thus laundered will retain their freshness the entire season.
ELIZA R. PARKER.

Tests and Yarns Made and Told by Funny Men of the Press.

REASON ENOUGH.
"This horse looks very sickly and delicate, almost dissipated."
"Well, you see, he's a fast horse."

THE ONE EXCEPTION.
"You shouldn't believe a word Miss Longbow says. She exaggerates everything so horribly."
"Even her age?"

REMARKABLE CASE.
Justwed—I found a gray hair in this butter.
Mrs. Justwed—That's strange. The groceryman told me it was only two days old.

ALMOST AS BAD.
Eastern Boy—"Did you ever play football?"
Western Boy (watching the game)—"No; but I once got caught in a drove of stampeded mules."

A HAPPY ESCAPE.
Mansard—Well, there's one trial Andre doesn't have to contend with at the Pole. Mrs. Graball (suspiciously)—What is it?

Mansard—Soft, cozy butter.
HAND IN HAND.
Flonious—"The first thing civilization teaches the savage is outward cleanliness. Cleanliness—And the next is inward cleanliness."

TOO FUNNY TO BE HUMOROUS.
Editor—Mr. Cose, your jokes have lost all their humor of late. What's the trouble?
Joe Cose—I guess I'm not well. I've felt rather funny for a week past.

WOMAN'S WAY.
He—When women get to voting, if they ever should, they will be found wearing the party yokes as meekly as the men.
She—They won't if yokes are not in style.

NOT IN THE SAME CLASS.
"I wonder," said the fair-haired maid, "if there will be any more love when woman is the acknowledged peer of man in intellect?"

"What," asked the rheumatic bachelor, "has love got to do with intellect?"

A LEGAL DILEMMA.
Judge—Who owns the mule?
Casey—I own half of him and Fogarty owns the other half.
Judge—Then what's the trouble?
Casey—Fogarty won't let his half work. Judge—Court's adjourned. I must look up the law.

AN EXCITING MOMENT.
"Here, come away from there," said Perry Patetic, as Wayworn Watson started to enter the bathroom. "They're on to me there. Last time I started in the bathroom I threw a half glass of beer in the water and as soon as I stuck my head in the door."
"Did you have time to get your face open?" asked Wayworn, stammering in his excitement.

A BASE DECEIVER.
Nellie—Have you seen Clara lately, since she got married?
Jennie—Yes, I met her the other day. "Is she happy?"
"No, she isn't."
"Didn't she love him when she married him?"
"No. She married him because he kept an ice-cream parlor, and he basely deceived her a few weeks later by selling out and starting a livery stable."

THE WRECK!
Husband—What did you do with that comic paper that the newsman left here yesterday?
Wife—I left it up in the nursery.
Husband—For heaven's sake run and get it before the children get hold of it. It's a dangerous thing for them to handle.
Wife—You don't tell me! Why, what's the matter with it?
Husband—It's full of old laws.

Bicycle Prices Fall.
After several years of exorbitantly large profits the manufacturers of bicycles have been compelled to very largely reduce their prices. The public actually refused to longer pay \$100 for a machine which can be built for one-quarter that amount.

A few makers saw this some time ago and put on the market cheaper machines at very greatly reduced prices which so cut into the business of the higher priced manufacturers that in pure self-defense they were compelled to bid good-bye to their old high prices.

Why should not the same thing occur with type-writing machines? They no doubt cost considerably less to produce than bicycles, and yet some of them are selling at the ridiculously high price of \$100. It is fair to infer that a machine which sells at \$50 costs close to \$15 to manufacture.

If a few large department stores in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, etc., would arrange for large quantities to be manufactured for them by some one outside of a Trust the prices would come down to reasonable figures as have those of bicycles.

INDIGNANT GOLD SEEKERS.
There is a crowd of indignant gold seekers in Victoria, B. C. Two hundred of them are from Seattle with their outfits to take the steamship Islander for Dyak. Arriving in Victoria they found that not a pound of goods would be allowed to enter the Klondike district without paying the regular Canadian duty. Some of them decided upon payment of the duty, but others are going with the expectation of evading the customs officers. This is hardly possible, as the customs officers are going upon the Islander, accompanied by a force of constables, who will assist the mounted police now there to enforce the law.

CAPITOL ITEMS.

Reported That Whitlaw Reid May Succeed Secretary Sherman.

GREAT BRITAIN ACCEPTS

The International Conference on the Question of Pelagic Sealing in Behring Sea, to be Held in Washington During the Coming Autumn.

Great Britain Accepts.
The British foreign office notified Ambassador Hay last Friday morning that Great Britain has accepted the proposition of the United States for an international conference on the question of Pelagic sealing in Behring sea, to be held in Washington during the coming autumn.

Their Offer Rejected.
Secretary Long has rejected the offer of the armor company to supply the diagonal armor for the three battleships, Alabama, Wisconsin and Illinois, now building, at a price to be fixed hereafter by the navy department itself. The secretary felt that there was a doubt as to his authority to commit the government in this way to an indefinite expenditure.

Nicaraguan Canal Commission.
Admiral Walker, Captain Carter and Professor Haupp, the new Nicaraguan canal commission, held a preliminary meeting in the engineer's office at the war department a few days since. There is no present intention of visiting Nicaragua, but before a final report is made the commission will make a personal examination of the route and its surroundings. Admiral Walker, by virtue of his rank and being named first on the commission, will be president.

Amuses Washington Officials.
The dispatch from Washington to the effect that a convoy of revenue cutters would be detailed to accompany the steamer Portland out of the Behring sea when she leaves St. Michaels with \$2,000,000 of Alaskan gold for this port in September next, because her owners feared that she might be attacked by pirates, created considerable amusement among San Francisco shipping men. No credence is given to the story of an alleged piratical project, nor is it believed to be possible that any such project could be carried out, even if conceived.

Reid May Succeed Sherman.
A report, the circulation of which is apparently inspired by the belief that prevails in diplomatic official circles that Secretary Sherman may not much longer remain at the head of the state department, is to the effect that Whitlaw Reid, editor of the New York Tribune and special ambassador to the queen's jubilee, will succeed to portfolio of that department. Mr. Reid, who is now on the ocean on his way to this country, is declared to have opened negotiations for the lease of the Washington residence of Ambassador John Hay for a number of years.

The Republic of Central America.
A report has been received from William Meyers Little, consul at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, enclosing a copy of the treaty that has been signed by the representatives of the five Central American states or republics of Guatemala, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador. It goes into effect September 15.

The union is named the Republic of Central America, and the countries forming it will now take the names of states. Last year when the republics of Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador formed themselves into the "Greater Republic" of Central America, provision was made for the admission of Guatemala and Costa Rica, which has now been accomplished.

The treaty is similar to that made last year, except that its provisions are extended and considerable legislation is enacted in it for the government of the new republic.

Shipbuilders Off for Alaska.
The navy department has felt the evil effects of the gold craze. The firm of Moran Bros., at Seattle, is building the torpedo boat Rowan and had made good progress until the Alaskan exodus began. Now they have informed the navy department that so many of their workmen have dropped their work to go to Alaska that they are obliged to appeal to the navy department for an extension of time in which to complete the boat. The land office is receiving many applications for copies of the public land laws by persons who intend going to Alaska.

Our Minister to Spain.
Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, United States minister to Spain, sailed from New York last week for the scene of his future duties. Gen. Woodford was accompanied by wife and daughter and by the members of the legation. The latter were John R. MacArthur, Capt. Lasker Bliss, U. S. A., military attaché; Lieut. George S. Dyer, U. S. N., naval attaché. There also sailed with Gen. Woodford his nephew, Stewart Woodford Capen, his niece, Miss Mary Claffin Eames, and Miss Isabella Hanson.

Monetary Conference.
Official information received in Washington indicates that Great Britain will consent to join an international monetary conference to be held in Washington next winter says the correspondent of a New York paper. This report comes through official channels.
Reports received from special envoys also state that France practically accepts the proposal to join in a conference and abide by its results, provided Great Britain should be induced to do likewise.

Not New or Uncommon.

Secretary Long has decided to send the big battleship Indiana to Halifax to be docked and cleaned.

While all of the naval officers deplore the necessity of thus sending our finest ship to a foreign dock, they say the practice is not new or uncommon. The department would have much preferred to send the Indiana to Port Royal, S. C., for this purpose, but the opinion of the best navigators in the navy department was that it would be decidedly risky in the present unsatisfactory condition of the approaches to the dock there.

The Portuguese Flag Incident.

The incident at Monterey, Cal., on the 4th of July, involving the destruction of a Portuguese flag, is well on toward a settlement. A report has been received at the state department from the governor of California upon the results of the investigation made by the state authorities into the case at the request of the department. This shows that the affair was the work of some irresponsible person whom it has not been possible to identify and punish, and the people of Monterey are unanimous in condemnation of the insult. With a proper expression of regret on the part of our government and the enclosure of this report, it is believed the incident will be closed satisfactorily.

Internal Revenue Report.

The preliminary report of the commissioner of internal revenue for the year ending June 30, shows the total receipts during that period were \$146,619,508, a decrease as compared with the previous year of \$211,106. The receipts from the several sources of revenue with the increase or decrease are stated as follows: Spirits, \$83,009,558, increase \$1,336,487; tobacco, \$80,710,207, decrease \$1,341; fermented liquors, \$32,473,103, decrease \$1,312,078; oleomargarine, \$1,034,129, decrease \$185,802; filled cheese, \$18,992 (law not in force in 1896), miscellaneous, \$357,283, decrease \$69,829; bankers and banks, \$57, decrease \$44. The amount of withdrawals for consumption during the last year is given as follows: Fruit brandy, 1,146,131 gallons, decrease 294,679; whisky, 68,839,445 gallons, increase 1,789,235; beer, porter and ale, 24,24,094 barrels, decrease 1,404,004. Number of cigars and cheroots weighing over three pounds per thousand, 3,063,169,097; number of cigarettes, 4,153,153,470, increase 109,543,733; snuff, pounds, 13,268,645, increase, 720,041; tobacco, chewing and smoking pounds, 260,784,512, increase 7,057,075; oleomargarine, pounds, 42,554,553, decrease 5,089,214. The states from which the larger collections were made during the period are given as follows: Illinois, \$31,152,122; New York, \$16,320,760; Kentucky, \$15,057,957; Ohio, \$12,748,987; Pennsylvania, \$12,466,317; Indiana, \$8,554,362; Missouri, \$7,864,082; Maryland, \$5,354,795.

Speaker Reed Criticized.

Many democratic members of the house are inclined to criticize Speaker Reed for his distribution of committee assignments. They say that the speaker should have recognized the authority of the leader of the minority in making the assignments of democrats. Mr. Reed was apparently anxious to aggravate the dissensions among the democratic members. This fact is shown by his selecting for promotion on many of the committees men who have heretofore been openly opposed to Mr. Reed and his policy as leader of the minority.

The recognition of Mr. Bailey's enemies has been so general as to attract attention even among republicans. Representative Terry, who opposed Mr. Bailey's position on the question of free rail materials from the beginning, was made the leading democrat on the judiciary committee. Representative DeArmond, of Missouri, who led the revolt against Mr. Bailey at the opening of the extra session, was made the second democrat on the same committee. Representative Catlings, of Mississippi, who is classed as an opponent of Mr. Bailey, was given first place on the list of minority members of the rivers and harbors committee. In fact, an inspection of the whole list shows that Bailey's opponents in his own party fared better than his friends in the committee assignments.

A SMALL OIL COMPANY

Succumbs After Antagonizing the Standard for Twenty Years.

The Buffalo, N. Y., Refining company, of which C. B. Matthews is president, has made a general assignment for the benefit of its creditors.

While the company is a comparatively small corporation, being capitalized at only \$15,000, still it has been one of the few independent refiners of the country and under various names, for more than twenty years maintaining existence in active antagonism to the Standard Oil company.

Serious Rail Wreck.

One of the worst wrecks in the history of the Central Pacific railway occurred last week. Twenty-five mile Hill, just west of Reno, Nev. The engine was derailed and thrown to one side of the track. The track and roadbed were littered with debris of baggage, express and mail car, reduced to kindlingwood. Of fifteen Indians who were riding on the hind baggage six were killed and nearly all the remainder were more or less injured. Several others were hurt. The wreck was caused probably by rails spreading.

Polish Roman Catholic Union.

At Chicago the special convention of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America adopted the new constitution. The amount payable to a woman on the death of her husband was fixed at from \$250 to \$1,000; that to a man on his wife's death \$250.

Mrs. J. Z. George.

Mrs. J. Z. George, wife of United States Senator George, died at Carrollton, Miss., last Thursday morning. Mrs. George was in her 64th year.

STATE TOPICS.

Late News Items of General Interest to Alabamians.

Postponed.
The colored Chautauque, to have opened August 5 at Talladega, Ala., has been postponed to December 20.

Illicit Distillery Destroyed.
Deputy Marshals Skelton and Arnold made a raid in Jones' Cove, near Bridgeport, and captured Sam Erwin and destroyed a twenty-gallon still and 200 gallons of beer.

Sunday School Association.
The eighth annual convention of the Madison County Sunday School Association met in Huntsville last Thursday night in the Presbyterian Church. D. A. Grayson delivered the welcome address. A beautiful response was made by Dr. T. W. Ayers, of Anniston. President Joseph Sloss resigned. D. A. Grayson was made temporary secretary.

Brewton's Water Works.
Work will soon begin on the water works and electric light plant at Brewton. The Blacksher Miller Lumber Company donated a suitable lot near the mill and offered fuel free of charge. Plans and specifications are being made, and contracts will be let to the lowest bidder. The plant will be owned by the town, and will be first-class in every respect.

Coroner's Verdict.

After two days of investigation of the killing of Rev. P. P. Patterson, who was shot in front of the altar in a negro Baptist church in Montgomery on Wednesday last week, the coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by the hand of George W. Pritchard, and that Rev. A. J. Stokes, Rev. P. T. Brown, William Gracy, Mace Coleman and Calvin Micoe as accomplices. The grand jury returned indictments against the same parties on the same charges.

Locomotives Burn.

Fire broke out in the roundhouse of the Western railroad at Montgomery a few nights since, and in less than an hour it was a complete wreck. The roundhouse was full of engines. It is said eleven engines were destroyed, some of them the finest on the road. The machine shop attached to the roundhouse is a complete wreck. The building was principally of wood, and being very dry, burned like pine light-wood. The damage is heavy, but fully covered by insurance.

Back Tax Due.

The Back Tax Commissioner of Limestone county has been instructed to assess the Middle Tennessee & Alabama, formerly the Deatur, Chesapeake & New Orleans road, and to return the assessment to the Board of Appraisers of that county. The road in question is still incomplete in Limestone county, no work having been done there since 1891, owing to financial difficulties. This will entitle the commissioner to assess the property for five years and to enforce the collection of the amount due the State and county.—Huntsville Mercury.

Thompson's Accomplish.

At 7:35 o'clock Saturday night, in Deatur, after being out three hours, the jury in the case of Walter Neville, accomplice of Lewis Thompson in the assault on Nellie Lawton, brought in a verdict of guilty and fixed the penalty of death as in Thompson's case. This case lasted only one day and a half.

The sentiment was about evenly divided as to death and life imprisonment. There was some doubt as to whether Neville was really an accomplice in fact or merely in a circumstantial way, but this was set at rest when the testimony of Nellie Lawton was heard. The feeling is strong against Rosa Buford, the negro woman who instigated the crime and deceived the little girl. Her trial began Monday.

The Penalty is Death.

Louis Thompson, the negro rapist, who has been on trial before a special team of circuit court, at Deatur was on Friday night of last week found guilty of rape as charged in the indictment. The death penalty was recommended. The trial has had the interest of Alabama. Thompson, together with Walter Neville and Rosa Buford, committed a criminal assault upon Nellie Lawton, a 12-year-old white girl, and public sentiment was aroused to such a pitch by the brutality of the crime that a lynching was narrowly averted. Thompson's accomplices will be tried, and as the evidence in all the cases are nearly the same, the same result may be expected.

Birmingham Merchant Swindled.

One of the slickest forgeries ever worked in Birmingham came to light one day last week. Emil Loveman, of the big dry goods house of Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, noticed a man in his shirt sleeves and bare-headed walk out of A. C. Reckling's harness store across the street. The man came over to Mr. Loveman and ask him if he would cash a check for Mr. Reckling. Mr. Loveman replied affirmatively and the man went back to Reckling's and soon came out with a check in his hand with Reckling's name signed to it. It was for \$45 and Mr. Loveman promptly cashed it. The fellow then went back towards Reckling's and down an alley. It was found later that the check was a forgery and that Reckling not only did not have the man in his employ, as Mr. Loveman supposed, but did not know him. Reckling's clerk told the actions of the forger in coming in and asking twice to be allowed to look at the city directory. It seems that the forger got a copy of Reckling's rubber stamp used on his checks and made one like it. This made the forgery easy. The man's identity is unknown.

Weather Bureau Report.

The following data, covering a period of twenty-four years, has been compiled from the Weather Bureau records of Montgomery, Ala.:

TEMPERATURE.

Mean or normal temperature, 80 degrees. The warmest month was that of 1878, with an average of 84 degrees. The coldest month was that of 1889, with an average of 76 degrees. The highest temperature was 103, on August 13, 1874.

The lowest temperature was 58, on August 25, 1889. Average date on which first "killing" frost occurred in autumn, November 10.

Average date on which last "killing" frost occurred in spring, March 11.

PRECIPITATION.
(Rain and melted snow.)

Average for the month, 4.18 inches. Average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 11.

The greatest monthly precipitation was 7.82 inches, in 1892. The least monthly precipitation was 1.07 inches, in 1877.

The greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any twenty-four consecutive hours was 2.72 inches, on the 14th and 15th, 1889.

The greatest amount of snowfall recorded in any twenty-four consecutive hours (record extending to winter of 1884-5 only) was none.

CLOUDS AND WEATHER.
Average number of clear days, 9; partly cloudy days, 16; cloudy days, 7.

The prevailing winds have been from the east.

The highest velocity of the wind was 31 miles, from the southeast, on August 21, 1895.

EDWARD H. BOWEN, Observer Weather Bureau.

Rosa Buford Must Hang.

Rosa Buford, the 18-year-old woman conspirator in the rape of Nellie Lawton, stands revealed, after the criminal court investigation Monday, the star among criminals in the history of crime in these cities. When court opened an immense crowd filled the room. The testimony of the victim of the crime, which had proven impregnable to the cross-examination of counsel in two previous cases of Thompson and Neville, was again rehearsed in detail by Nellie Lawton to the court in which Buford, as her protector in her father's absence, had prepared the way and assisted Thompson in its perpetration. Solicitor Sawtelle and W. W. Callahan, for the state, brought out the facts of the crime with which the child's testimony had connected the woman, Rosa, in the most revolting features. Mr. Matthews gave up his hopeless fight for the woman's life. The jury retired at the noon hour and at 2 p. m. returned a verdict of guilty, affixing the death penalty. Judge Banks then sentenced Thompson, Neville and Rosa Buford to be hanged on September 7, next.

The University of Alabama.

(A supplement to the catalogue.)
The President and faculty of the University have issued an academic supplement to the catalogue setting forth new and up-to-date courses of study. These allow many options to students, while maintaining a high standard by requiring certain essentials of an education of all applicants for a degree.

Students who have already entered upon one of the old courses may continue without prejudice. But they can choose as others as far as the schedule will allow. It is the purpose of the faculty to cause no man to lose his class by reason of the change, however desirable.

This evidence of life will be gratifying to all the friends of the University.

A RAGING TORRENT.

The Beautiful Blue Danube Sweeping Everything in Its Mad Career.
A telegram from Vienna says: Reports from the flooded district show that the situation is even worse than at first expected. The greatest damage has been done in Bohemia.

At Trautman thirty houses have been destroyed and thirteen persons drowned. Corpses were to be seen floating down the streets with every kind of debris, even a cradle with a crying infant, which fortunately was rescued.

At the village of Freibitz a house was swept away and its seven occupants were drowned.

Almost the whole town of Reichenberg was submerged, and there, too, many were drowned. The loss to mill owners in that district is estimated at millions of dollars.

At Vienna the damage already done to public sewers, gas mains and bridges is estimated at 2,000,000 florins. The Danube is now double its ordinary width and still rising. According to reports from higher up the river, the waters are not likely to reach their highest point until tomorrow.

At Gmunden, Ischl, Lashaco and other health resorts, enormous damage was done. The people were compelled to flee for their lives.

The emperor is personally inspecting the efforts of the troops to palliate the disasters, and the government is preparing estimates as to the amount of state aid required. In many places the troops have been entirely cut off, and in many places provisions have become scarce.

Short of Cotton.

A telegram from Fall River, Mass., says: At a recent meeting of the directors of the Wampamog Cotton mills it was voted to close the mills for two weeks during August. The Stevens mill shut down for a month and the Richard Borden mills will begin a curtailment this week. These factories employ about 1,800 hands and it is understood that they are short of supply cotton.

Yellow Fever on Board.

The surgeon general of the marine hospital service has been advised of the arrival of the Norwegian bark Nore at Cape Charles with a suspicious case of yellow fever on board. He has also been informed that two cases of fever developed on the vessel at Kingston, Jamaica. The bark was sent to the quarantine station on Fisherman's island.

No man goes on without comfort while the needs of prayer are open to him.

There Was One More.

The delivery clerk with the pink cheeks was fondling his blonde young moustache when a young woman stepped in front of him.
"Pleaze," she said with a soft smile, "is there any leathers here for paple by the name of Murphye?"
The young man with the pink cheeks stopped playing with his moustache and looked through a pile of papers.
"No," he said, brusquely, as he shoved them back into their pigeon holes again. "There's nothing here for the Murphys."
"Is there anything here for James Murphye?" persisted the maiden.
"No."
"Is there anything for William Murphye?" she pleaded.
"Nothing."
"Is there anything for Michael Murphye?" almost tearfully.
"No."
"Is there any—"
The young man with the pink cheeks deemed it high time to exhibit his powers of persiflage. And he did so.
"Madam," he said, raising his voice, "there is nothing here for Peter Murphye, or Paul Murphye, or Larry Murphye; Oscar Murphye's correspondents have forgotten him; Lewis, Samuel, Terence, Patrick, Thomas, Clarence Robert and Joseph Murphye are neglected by their distant relatives. Sadler still, there is not a single letter for Mary Murphye, nor so much as a postal card for Agnes, Bridget, Clarinda, Augusta, Ida, Ellen, Susan, Mamie or Gladys Murphye."

The young man with the pink cheeks paused and looked behind him for the applause of his fellows. But the maiden stood her ground, and softly said: "Pleaze, sor, I didn't hear ye minton the name of Mortimer Murphye. Might there be anything for him, sor?"

Fireproof Paper.

Fireproof paper for writing and printing purposes is now manufactured in Berlin by a new patented process. Ninety-five parts of asbestos fiber of the best quality are washed in a solution of permanganate of calcium, then treated with sulphuric acid as a bleaching agent. Five parts of wood pulp, as used in paper factories, are added, and the whole is placed in the agitator box with an addition of lime water and borate of soda. After being thoroughly mixed, the material is pumped into the regulating box and allowed to flow out of the gate on an endless wire cloth, where it enters the usual paper-making machinery. It is easy to apply water marks to this paper, which ordinarily has a smooth surface, which can be satin finished for writing purposes. Paper thus produced is said to resist even the direct influence of flame and remains uninjured, though subjected to a white heat.

Food and Odor.

Food that has little odor and food that readily absorbs odors should be placed at the bottom of the refrigerator. All foods with a strong odor should be kept on the top shelves.

Her Great Regret.

"Why are you sad, Mabel, darling?"
"I was thinking, dearest, that this was the last evening that we could be together until to-morrow."—Trifles.

Soap Producing Trees.

In the West India islands and in South America grows a tree whose fruit makes an excellent lather, and is used to wash clothes. The bark of a tree which grows in Peru and of another which grows in the Malay islands yields a fine soap.

An Eastern poet says:

"And I will not cease till Greece hath won." Perhaps this is what induced England to withdraw from the blockade.

What is Tetterine?

It is a fragrant, unctuous ointment of great cooling and healing power. It is good for tetter, Rheum, Eczema and all roughness of the skin. It stops pain and itching at once and if properly used will positively cure even the worst of eruptions. A cent at a drug store or by mail for 50 cents in stamps. J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children.

Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures colic, &c. A bottle.

We think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, &c.

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If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water.

Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER

Beautifies and restores Gray Hair to its original color and vitality; prevents baldness; cures itching and dandruff. A fine hair dressing.
R. P. Hall & Co., Props., Nashua, N. H. Sold by all Druggists.



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THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

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NO. 6

RUSKIN'S BELIEFS.

RELATIONS OF GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE.

The First Duty of Government is to See that the People Have Food, Fuel and Clothes—Sixteen Principles of Civilization.

The following sixteen principles of government were founded by John Ruskin, the philosopher and thinker:

1. Any form of government will work, provided the governors are real, and the people obey them; and none will work, if the governors are unreal, or the people disobedient. If you mean to have logs for kings, no quantity in liberty in choice of wood will be of any profit to you; nor will the wisest or best governor be able to serve you, if you mean to discuss his orders instead of obeying them.

2. The first duty of government is to see that the people have food, fuel, and clothes. The second, that they have means of moral and intellectual education.

3. Food, fuel, and clothes can only be got out of the ground, or sea, by muscular labor; and no man has any business to have any, unless he has done, if able, the muscular work necessary to produce his portion, or to render (as the labor of a surgeon or physician renders), equivalent benefit to life. It indeed saves both toil and time that one man should dig, another bake, and another tan; but the digger, baker and tanner are alike bound to do their equal day's duty; and the business of the government is to see that they have done it, before it gives any one of them their dinner.

4. While the daily teaching of God's truth, doing of His justice, and heroic bearing of His sword, are to be required of every human soul according to its ability, the mercenary professions of preaching, law-giving and fighting must be entirely abolished.

5. Scholars, painters, and musicians, may be advisedly kept, on the pittance, to instruct or amuse the laborer after, or at, his work; provided the duty be severely restricted to those who have high special gifts of voice, touch and imagination; and that the possessors of these melodious lips, light-fingered hands, and lively brains, do resolutely undergo the normal discipline necessary to insure their skill; the people whom they are to please, understanding, always, that they cannot employ these tricky artists without working double times themselves, to provide them with beef and ale.

6. The duty of the government, as regards the distribution of its work, is to attend first to the wants of the most necessitous; therefore, to take particular charge of the back streets of every town, leaving the fine ones more or less, according to their finery, to take care of themselves. And it is the duty of magistrates and other persons in authority, but especially of all bishops, to know thoroughly the numbers, means of subsistence, and modes of life of the poorest persons in the community, and to be sure that they at least are virtuous and comfortable; for if poor persons be not virtuous, after all the wholesome discipline of poverty, what may be the state of the rich under their perilous trials and temptations? But, on the other hand, if the poor are made comfortable and good, the rich have a fair chance of entering the kingdom of heaven also if they choose to live honorably and decently.

7. Since all are to be made to labor for their living, and it is not possible to labor without materials and tools, these must be provided by the government for all persons in the necessary quantities. If bricks are to be made, clay and straw must be provided; if sheep are to be kept, grass; if coats are to be made, cloth; if oakum to be picked, oakum. All these raw materials, with the tools for working them, must be provided by the government, at first free of cost to the laborer, the value of them being returned to them as the first fruits of his toil; and no pawnbrokers or usurers may be allowed to live by lending sea to fishermen, air to fowling, land to farmers, crooks to shepherds, or bellows to smiths.

8. When the lands and seas belonging to any nation are all properly divided, cultivated, and fished, its population cannot be increased, except by importing food in exchange for use-less articles; that is to say, by living as the toy manufacturers of some independent nation, which can both feed itself, and afford to buy toys besides. But no nation can long exist in this servile state. It must either emigrate, and form colonies to assist in cultivating the land which feeds it, or become entirely slavish and debased. The moment any nation begins to import food, its political power and moral worth are ended.

9. All the food, clothing, and fuel required by men can be produced by the labor of their own arms on the earth and sea; all food is appointed to be so produced, and must be so produced at their peril. If instead of taking the quantity of exercise made necessary to their bodies by God, in the work appointed by God, they take it in hunting or shooting, they become ignorant, irreligious, and finally insane, and seek to live by fighting as well as by hunting.

10. The use of machinery in agriculture throws a certain number of persons out of wholesome employment, who must therefore find other do nothing or mischief. The use of machinery in art destroys the national intellect; and, finally, renders all luxury impossible. All machinery needful in ordinary life to supplement human or animal labor may be moved

by wind or water; while steam or any mode of heat power, may only be employed justifiably under extreme or special conditions of need; as for speed on main lines of communication, and for raising water from great depths, or other such work beyond human strength.

11. No true luxury, wealth or religion is possible to dirty persons, nor is it decent or human to attempt to compass any temporal prosperity whatever by the sacrifice of cleanliness. The speedy abolition of all abominable filth is the first process of education.

12. All education must be moral first; intellectual secondarily. Intellectual, before—(much more without)—more education, is, in completeness, impossible; and in incompleteness a calamity.

13. Moral education begins in making the creature to be educated, clean, and obedient. This must be done thoroughly, and at any cost, and with any kind of compulsion rendered necessary by the nature of the animal, be it dog, child or man.

14. Moral education consists next in making the creature practically serviceable to other creatures, according to the nature and extent of its own capacities; taking care that these be healthily developed in such service. It may be a question how long, and to what extent, boys and girls of fine race may be allowed to run in the paddock before they are broken; but assuredly the sooner they are put to such work as they are able for, the better. Moral education is summed up when the creature has been made to do its work with delight, and thoroughly; this cannot be until some degree of intellectual education has been given also.

15. Intellectual education consists in giving the creature the faculties of admiration, hope, and love.

These are to be taught by the study of beautiful nature; the sight and history of noble persons; and the setting forth of noble objects of action.

16. Since all noble persons hitherto existent in the world have trusted in the government of it by a supreme Spirit, and in that trust, or faith, have performed all their great actions, the history of these persons will finally mean the history of their faith; and the sum of intellectual education will be the separation of what is inhuman, in such faiths, and therefore perishing, from what is human, and for human creatures, externally true.

These sixteen aphorisms contain, as plainly as I can speak it, the substance of what I have hitherto taught, and am now purposed to enforce practice of, as far as I am able.

In the Land of Hard Times.

From the palace of Ease my lady set out,
Her carriage wheels shone in the light;
Her fields lay fertile and green about
And she wondered how any blind soul

could doubt.
That God rules ever in might,
And she marveled greatly how sin and shame
To this fair world came.

There gazed from a window across the way
A creature pallid and gaunt;
Her cheeks were hollow, her face was gray;
And hard, deep lines by the hard mouth lay.

For she dwelt in the House of Want,
And a look like a curse came into her eye
As my lady rode by.

She hated the world that had used her ill;
She was bitter with discontent;
She was weary of toil in the dull tread-mill
Where she wasted her life in the effort to fill
The mouth of that monster Rent.
She hated the owners of acres abroad,
And she doubted God.

Oh, woman, weary of toil and pain,
No wonder your heart is gall;
God gave His people a wide domain,
He gave us the seasons, the sun and the rain.

And room and food for us all.
It is man, the author of selfish crimes,
Who brings hard times.

Oh, Lady Fair, in your Castle of Ease,
You are happy and well content;
But what would you do were you one
Of these

Who toil and suffer and starve and freeze.
To fatten the monster, Rent?
Yet God rules ever, and right some day
Must have its own way.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Hard Trial for Reform.

My God! when I read o'er the bitter
Lives of men whose eager hearts were
Quite too great to beat beneath the
Cramped mode of the day, and see them
Mocked at by the world they loved,
Haggling with prejudice for pennys-
worth of reform which their hard toil
Will make the common birthright of
the age to come—when I see this, spite
of my faith in God, I marvel how their
hearts beat up so long; nor could they
but for this same prophecy, this in-
ward feeling of the glorious end.—
James Russell Lowell.

Debt Is Danger.

I am not amongst those who fear the
people; they, and not the rich, are our
dependence for continued freedom.
And to preserve their independence we
must not let our rulers lead us with
perpetual debts.—Thomas Jefferson.

POINTS FROM THE PRESS.

The man who votes blindly for party
has his eyes in the back of his head.—
Herald Enterprise.

"The greatest possible happiness of
society is attained by insuring to every
man the greatest possible quantity of the
produce of his labor." And that govern-
ment comes the nearest being ideal that
most nearly secures to every citizen
that assurance.—Farm, Stock and
Home.

The public ownership of railroads and
coal mines would destroy our nation
of happy, well-fed, well-clothed, well-
housed, independent working people
and reduce them to abject slavery!!!—
Appeal to Reason.

As soon as it becomes right and just
to take property from one man who
earned it and give it to one who did
not earn it, then will the principle of
a protective tariff be right; but not till
then.—Utah Living Issues.

There is no longer any doubt that
prosperity has hit the country and hit
it hard. The 200,000 coal miners did not
strike, they simply quit work to enjoy
the luxuries of life, theirs by virtue of
beneficent republican legislation.—Bur-
lington Courier.

By all means let us have a "mon-
etary conference." Let it be formed
from Wall street brokers and the specu-
lators in corporation stocks and trust
securities. But by all means allow no
representative of the productive indus-
tries of the country to be appointed.—
Columbus Post.

President Andrews, who recently re-
turned from Europe, says there is no
need of a monetary conference to re-
store silver. "If the United States were
to insert in the Bland act the omitted
clause providing for the free coinage
of silver," says he, "international bi-
metallism would be accomplished for
the other nations would follow the lead
of this country." There is no doubt
whatever of this being true, and every
one who knows the prevailing senti-
ment in Europe is aware of the fact.
—Chicago Express.

The way the prosperity wave works
in Columbus, Ohio, the capital of Mc-
Kinley's own state, is shown by the
following item of news sent from Col-
umbus to a Cincinnati paper the other
day, which relates that: "Warden Cor-
fin, of the Ohio penitentiary, has or-
dered that all fragments from the pris-
on tables shall be collected and given to
the poor. Each morning there are
from fifty to a hundred people on hand
with baskets to get crumbs from the
prisoners' tables.—K. of L. Journal.

Our government is republican only in
theory. It is a constitutional mon-
archy in fact. The monarch's throne is
vacant. His functions are performed
by the heads of our civil administration.
The provisions of our federal constitu-
tion are no longer sacred to protect our
individual rights, nor to fix the bound-
aries of legislation. Our judiciary rides
rough-shod over its provisions with im-
punity.—Winters Independent.

Virtue is its own reward. So, at least
the workers in the Crescent Tin Plate
mill have discovered. They have voted
to protect the mill, but the mill votes
against protecting them. It imports
workers to take their places. If virtue
is not its own reward, these Cleveland
tin workers have no reward at all for
their votes.—Cleveland Recorder.

Four thousand buildings are said to
be vacant in Milwaukee. Concentration
of wealth and business isn't making life
a perpetual picnic to the landlords
there. In order that we may have more
big capitalists, many small capitalists
must be squeezed out.—Star and Kan-
san.

The idea of municipal ownership is
becoming more and more popular in
American cities. The main question is
whether municipal factories can be honest-
ly and economically operated. The
theory is exceedingly attractive, but
with parties and spoilsmen continually
changing the personnel of such works
there would be small hope for their
honest administration. When genuine
civil service reform is applied to all
public works then we may talk to some
purpose about municipal ownership.—
Baltimore Sun.

Shearman estimates that the wealth
created by ground values reaches the
enormous sum of \$32,000,000,000. How
is that for a trust—the great Landlord
Trust! That beats the water and the
gas trust and all the other trusts. Every
dollar of that sum was earned by the
people and should belong to the people.
—Fresno Expositor.

The coal mine owners have a few
senators and any number of congress-
men and legislators always on the
floors of congress and in the state legis-
lators to look out for their interest.
The mine workers have nobody to rep-
resent them in congress because they
voted for the bosses' candidates.—Jour-
nal of the Knights of Labor.

Vice-President Hobart was one of
three railroad presidents who pre-
pared, promulgated and enforced a
pooling agreement between the roads
running east from Chicago, only a few
days ago, and in direct violation of the
interstate commerce law and decision
of the United States supreme court. Of
course, he is too big a man for the law
to fool with.—Mound City (Kan.)
Standard

UPON A FALSE BASIS.

THE HORRIBLE KLONDYKE CRAZE A LOGICAL RESULT.

Of the Financial Policy Which Makes
All Human Energies and Industries
Subservient to Gold—Clinton Furbish
Writes His Views.

Gradually the whole picture of the
new El Dorado is being revealed. At
first we read of returning heroes who
had "struck it rich" up in Klondyke.
They came back to civilization with
such treasure as would enable them to
let others toil while they enjoyed all
the delights and distinction that come
to men of wealth and intelligence.
There were hints of hardships endured.
But these were only such embellish-
ments as are given by heroes modestly
and with reluctance. One of the fortu-
nates told of the fate of his partner.
He had been for three years enduring
the extremes of Arctic winters when
the Klondyke craze was new. He was,
therefore, of "little more use for active
work." He had been left to care for
the camp while the stronger came down
with the dust to secure supplies for the
coming winter. In view of later de-
tails it is easy to see why the worked
out partner was left to "care for the
camp." Noting the contents of rough
bags, cans, and other convenient re-
ceptacles borne by the adventurous
ones, thousands are rushing to Klondy-
ke. Steamboats are crowded to over-
flowing, and still the multitude presses,
mad with the one desire to reach the
frozen gulches. Nor has this wild con-
fession been diminished by later details.
In some degree it seems that the more
horrible the picture the more intense
the craze becomes. There are others
who would "care for the dying" and
then "divide the dust."

And what are these later lights
thrown on the picture? We knew in a
vague way of the dangerous water
voyages in such craft as might be found
in that section. We had been told
of the hundreds of miles of mountain
passes over which the pilgrims must
climb. It was no new thing that
bitter cold prevailed through the long
winter season. But gentle woman had
endured these hardships. Young brides
had followed their husbands, and lived
in such habitations as might be ex-
pected where palaces boasted of two
rooms. One such had returned satisfied
to leave her husband in the ditch while
she would spend at home what he could
make. But now come stragglers with
no thought of retracing their steps over
those horrible mountain passes, and in
giving advice and warning to intending
explorers make clear what should have
been known before. In preparing for
Klondyke one must provide himself
with "one suit of the very heaviest un-
derwear." No need of two suits. Win-
ter comes suddenly up there, and when
once you have put on winter clothes
they can not be taken off till the sum-
mer sun shall have removed the danger
of such imprudence. If cleanliness be
next to godliness, then there must be
little of the latter on the Klondyke,
where a bath during the nine months
of winter means death. But it is also
hot up there among the glaciers. No
night blesses the toiler under the sum-
mer sun. And the thermometer takes
rest from the winter cold by climbing
a hundred degrees above zero. And
these are the months when man must
work washing out what he has dug
during the winter.

From such variations of heat and cold
there must be logical results. Nature's
laws are the same in Alaska as in
South Africa. Looking up at each end
of the Brooklyn bridge we see two of
those long arms that reach down from
above differing from the others in
that they are wider apart at the base
during midsummer than in the colder
months. The explanation is found in
the necessity for an expansion joint to
allow for the effects of varying temper-
ature, and we are told that the struc-
ture would not last long without such
appliances. The range of heat and cold
is far greater in Klondyke than in
Brooklyn. Up in those frozen regions
the same causes produce the same ef-
fects. And so we learn that the
gulches are becoming one great grave-
yard of exhausted humanity. In their
wild eagerness men have neglected to
consider their strength and have yield-
ed to the inevitable, while their treas-
ure "has been divided among those who
cared for them." In better phrase it
would be said to have been divided
among those who watched for them to
die. But what chance would there
have been for a return in their weak-
ened condition? Hundreds of miles of
mountain passes where the guides
force the impatient traveler to camp
for a month at a time in snow and
sleet, because of the danger in those
indescribable storms. The paths are
icy and, save in good weather, walking
is impossible, while vast abysses yawn
for those who can not stand in slippery
places. No matter how impatient the
prospector, the guides are inexorable.
They know the dangers and will not
risk their lives, even at the high wages
they command. Surrounded by the
luxuries of civilized life, we stand ap-
palled at dangers that have been sur-
mounted by thousands, and are now
contemplated by other hosts. But we
have not the fever, or we, too, would be
preparing a "grub stake" for Klondy-
ke.

There must be some all-powerful mo-
tive to account for this wild craze.
There can be no result without an ade-
quate cause. Men will lay down their
lives for various reasons. But for this
rest from the winter cold by climbing
widespread frenzy many causes and
those the most powerful must have

combined. And there is reasonable ex-
planation. The people have been read-
ing the literature of the Reform club
and Sound Money league. They have
learned that civilization depends on the
maintenance of a solid basis of gold.
They have heard Bynum say that the
national honor depends upon a "gold
basis." They read appeals from the
sage of Princeton that all followers of
Jefferson should stand together for the
protection of the national honor
against the assaults of those blind fa-
natics and theorists who would destroy
the "gold basis." And there are many
patriots. They love their country and
account him a coward who reckons the
cost of its defense. And these patri-
ots know there is gold up in the
Klondyke regions. They have seen
waxed pilgrims returning, hugging
their thousands and boasting of the mil-
lions "left in sight." The increasing
multitudes of the earth must have a
"sound basis" for their money, lest
Bynum and statesmen of his ilk be
torn in spirit because of impending
national dishonor. Here lies one im-
portant factor in this Klondyke craze.
And there are others.

Under a civilization "based on gold"
honors must necessarily be heaped up
on those controlling a generous share
of the "basis." Desire for ease and
comfort is natural to man. Love of ad-
miration is his fellow. All laws are
irksome to some people. The power of
defying all law is, therefore, a potent
factor in influencing the action of man-
kind. It has happened that under the
civilization of the nineteenth century
the very rich find no limit to their
powers. They command the nomen-
clature of the hour. Soft phrases are
made to dignify their doings. If they
would rob their fellows under cover of
law, they secure the passage of a new
tariff, and call their plundering "pro-
tection." Or if they would prosper un-
der a more dainty industry than vul-
gar manufacturing, they bribe legislators
to give them exclusive monopoly of
public rights and flourish as bankers,
or owners of trunk lines of railroads,
and call it "financiering." And with
the wealth thus gained they guide the
consciences of judges and priests, break-
ing ties that bind the pauper class.
They trade wives and part with a por-
tion of their gold in the purchase for
their daughters of a foreign duke with
a title, and the world calls both trans-
actions "marriage." They build char-
itable houses of civilization and install
therein learned men whose reason
must not operate, and whose convic-
tions must be stifled, and call these in-
stitutions "universities." Heat and
cold are as nothing to those favored of
Providence who have contributed to the
support of the nation's "gold basis."

In the winter they may seek the ev-
erglades of Florida and give many of
their less intelligent fellow beings a
chance to work by cutting up into small
holdings the monopolized natural op-
portunities of that region. Or when
summer heat spoils the zest of the
opera or of bestial dinners, they can
cross the ocean and dazzle foreigners
with the magnificence of the defenders
of the honor and prosperity of this re-
public.

The whole system is a miserable
fraud. Unless we may gather grapes
from thorns, and figs from thistles, un-
less wrong is right and right is wrong,
then a system that unsexes woman and
unmans man is established in iniquity.
Unless there be fault in every natural
law, it is the grossest absurdity to sup-
pose that the more scarce the commod-
ity the more necessary it is for the
welfare of mankind and the honor of
nations, or that civilization may not be
saved as it rests upon an exploded the-
ory and a barbaric fetish. It is doubt-
less true that invention of money has
been of great benefit to the world in ex-
tending productive possibilities. But
the maintenance of the gold basis by
civilized nations has been productive
of more misery and injustice than any
other single cause. It is a system de-
fended only by false statement and
absurd sophistry. But its most ardent
advocates admit that the world will
outgrow it only when peopled by citi-
zens who equal these wiseacres in
economic lore. This is an assumption
not sustained by facts. The great plain
people of the land have already learned
the absurdity of seeking to
erect a sound structure upon
a constantly shifting and de-
creasing basis. It is for their
benefit to overthrow it. But it is for
the benefit of greed and corporate
wealth that the producing class should
be held in slavery, and no more potent
weapon for this purpose can be found
than the coin basis.

CLINTON FURBISH.

Christ and Christianity.

Would Jesus Christ fence in broad
acres of land and demand rental from
the miserable poor for the simple
privilege of living? Would he loan
money and demand usury? Sell house-
hold goods to pay his demands for
rent? Beat down the laborer in his
wages, and force him and his family
into rags? All these things which
Christ would not do are the crimes
I lay at the door of our pretended
Christians. How dare they do them
day after day—the very things Pharisees
did—when they know that Christ
abhorred and condemned them?—Ink-
Face.

History's Warning.

This is the sequel to all human tales,
"Tis but the same rehearsal of the
past."

First Freedom, and then glory; when
this fails

Wealth, vice, corruption, barbarism
at last,

And history with all her volumes vast
Hath but one page. —Byron.

FINANCE.

The county commissioners, we think,
made a great big mistake in issuing
bonds to fund the county's indebted-
ness. While it is true that the bonds
will draw less interest than do the
outstanding warrants still, in the long
run, there will be more interest paid on
the bonds than there would have been
on the warrants. The issuing of bonds
invariably entails profligacy and care-
lessness. The bonds can be paid in
ten years; if not, they are to run twen-
ty, and we warrant that every dollar
of them will. There is another prin-
ciple involved that we consider very
wrong, and that is making obligations
for the unborn to pay. True, the obli-
gations were already made, but instead
of putting off paying the whole thing
for ten or twenty years, every effort
ought to have been made in the direc-
tion of paying it off at once and as fast
as possible. We are opposed to the
issuing of bonds.—Salt Lake Living
Issues.

The kind of "currency commission"
to be operated by Lyman Gage is shown
by the letters he has sent out for sug-
gestions. "They have gone, for in-
stance, to J. Edward Simmons, Freder-
ick D. Tappan, George G. Williams,
George F. Baker, Henry W. Cannon,
and J. T. Woodward. Now a perfectly
responsible public man in a pamphlet
entitled "The New York National Bank
Presidents' Conspiracy against Industry
and Property," has definitely and specifi-
cally charged these six men, in con-
junction with Grover Cleveland and
some others, organized and precipitated
"the panic of 1893," which broke
ten billions of values and made two mil-
lion tramps. If Captain Kidd were
alive, Gage would doubtless write him,
too, for "suggestions."—Silver Knight.

"You folks show no sense," exclaimed
a goldbug to a Cincinnati Bryan man
the other day. "You want prosperity
in a week. Now, if your boy had ty-
phoid fever, you wouldn't expect the
doctor to cure him in an hour, would
you?"

"No," said the Bryanite, "I shouldn't
expect the doctor to cure him at all, if
he swore that the boy would be well
the minute he wrote him a confidence
prescription."—Cincinnati Common
Cause.

Which has got the best title, Russia
to China, or Great Britain to Japan?
Great Britain's title to Japan is the
best title, because it is a perfect one.
She has extended her gold and banking
policy over Japan, and if Japan has
any rights left, there will be something
new under the sun.—Silver Knight.

The intrinsic value money idea, it
carried out—would mean that the ma-
terial—wood and iron—in a wagon
ought to be worth just the same before
it is made into a wagon as it is after-
ward. The spokes of the wheels ought
to be worth as much for stovewood as
they are as wagon spokes.—Salt Lake
Living Issues.

If only things were called by their
right names, nearly all wrong would
fall. If every time the word "sound
money" were used, "scarce money"
were substituted, the gold standard
would be overthrown. Nearly all bad
pills are sugar coated.—Cleveland
Press.

Prosperity at Canton, Ohio.

The following is from the mayor of
Canton, Ohio, McKinley's home:
"There never has been anything like
this in Ohio before. There are hun-
dreds of families in Canton today who
are suffering for want of food and
clothing. Things are getting worse.
In three months this year I have spent
out of my private purse for food and
coal and clothing to give away more
than my year's salary as mayor. The
factories are cutting down wages and
reducing their forces. Many of them
are not operating more than three
days in a week. Most of them are run-
ning without profit. Farm land that
has been worth \$100 an acre cannot be
sold for \$30 an acre. It is almost im-
possible to borrow money on real es-
tate because prices sink, sink, and
sink. I know of scores of men who are
insolvent and who continue to do busi-
ness simply because their creditors do
not dare to act."

The Railroad Trust.

The New York Journal has un-
earthed the astounding fact that J.
Pierpont Morgan has now in his grasp
and absolute control (until socialists
carry the country) 89 lines of railroad,
comprising over 20,000 miles and cap-
italized at 1016 millions of dollars, and
is reaching out for more. That is good.
There ought to be but one system of
railroads—for there is no competition
anyhow and the sooner they are all in
one system, the sooner the people will
realize that they are more powerful
than a king or emperor, and do with
them as they did with King George's
political power—take it and give it to
all people and thus prevent its concen-
tration in the hands of a few. It will
be easy to convince the people that
it is best that the people take the roads
when only one syndicate stands in the
way. Hurrah for Morgan!—Appeal to
Reason.

That school teacher down in Vir-
ginia, who was mobbed and held by
twenty-five of his girl pupils while each
and every one deliberately kissed him,
probably felt as much surprised as a
workingman who has not had his
wages cut since McKinley's election.
Wonder if there are any more vacan-
cies in Virginia for one or more teach-
ers.—Oakland Industry.

STATE TOPICS.

Late News Items of General Interest to
Alabamians.

Commissioner Appointed.

The governor has appointed C. Y.
Culberson, of Valley Head, as county
commissioner of DeKalb county to
succeed William Lea, recently de-
ceased.

Alabama Bananas.

There is in the front yard of Mrs.
J. R. Johnson, on Holmes street,
Huntsville, a magnificent banana
tree, on which is now growing a splen-
did bunch of this wholesome fruit.

Made an Assignment.

Shields & Shields, general mer-
chandise, Huntsville, made a general
assignment last Wednesday, naming
Samuel Adler assignee. The assets
are \$5,000 to \$6,000; liabilities, \$5,000.

Given a Diamond Stud.

The deputy collectors, storekeeper
and gaugers in the internal revenue
collector's office in Birmingham last
week presented Major R. O. Randall,
the collector who retired recently with
a diamond stud, weighing one and
three-quarters karat.

Auditor's Clerk Resigns.

H. B. Henry who, since the com-
mencement of Auditor White's term,
has been the chief bookkeeper in the
auditor's office at Montgomery, has
tendered his resignation. He returns
to his old home at Huntsville to ac-
cept a much more desirable position
than he had.

Transferred to Washington.

J. B. Goadlet, special pension ex-
aminer for the northern district of
Alabama, has been transferred by the
department to Washington. He will
be succeeded by Charles S. Sloan,
of the latter city, who has ar-
rived at Huntsville and taken charge
of the duties of his new office.

Fourteen Furnaces in Blast.

Fourteen iron furnaces are in blast
in the Birmingham district, and they
are making on an average of over 2,000
tons of iron a day. The Tennessee Coal,
Iron & Railroad Company, started up
their Oxnore furnace Monday. This
furnace has been "banked," since the
suspension of work with the coal min-
ers began.

Railway Extension.

The Seaboard Railway Company, of
South Alabama, is building an exten-
sion of its line for five miles in the
direction of Healing Springs, Ala. An
effort is being made to get the com-
pany to continue the extension for
eighteen miles further so as to reach
these springs, and it is believed that
the company will acquiesce.

Compulsory Vaccination.

A special meeting of the mayor and
board of aldermen of Birmingham de-
cided to strictly enforce the ordinance
requiring removal from the city of all
smallpox patients, whether white or
black. The physicians are working
hard,

A Chicago jury discovered, when it retired to make up its verdict, that one of its number did not understand a word of English. However, he had made up his mind that the accused men were guilty, and as the eleven men thought likewise.

A New York hotel-keeper the other night knocked one of his guests senseless with a Rains law sandwich. The New York sandwich may not properly be classed as a "deadly weapon," but it ought to be a penitentiary offense to hit anyone below the belt with one.

Acetylene.
"The Explosion and Detection of Acetylene in Air" is the title of a paper recently read before the Chemical Society, and as many persons are interested in this new illuminating gas, a short account of the results arrived at by this experimenter will not be out of place. A mixture of acetylene and air becomes explosive when as little as three per cent. of the gas is present, and the tendency to explode persists up to eighty-one per cent. This range is extraordinarily wide, and exceeds that of any combustible gas known.

Greece has given the world a beautiful object lesson. But it will leave her bankrupt and humiliated. An ounce of powder is worth a pound of sentiment in actual warfare.

Exit Tompkins.
Tompkins is one of those gentlemen of kind disposition who are ever on the outlook for a chance to improve their neighbors' mind. Seeing a man, apparently a country fellow, sitting on the fence, regarding the telegraph wires carefully, Tompkins approached and said:

"Watching the wires, eh?"
"Yes."

"Waiting to see a message go by, eh?"
"Yes, sir," the man replied, smiling. Then Tompkins spoke kindly to him and explained the mystery of the electric current, and that the messages were invisible, and finished up with:

"Now you know something about it!"

Then, as he was going away, he said, by the way, "What do you work at?"
"Me and my mate over yonder are telegraph workers, and we're just finished putting up a new wire."

He Made a Sale.
He was a very small boy and very ragged, but there was a look in his eyes of shrewd intelligence beyond his years. His left hand he held behind his back, but his right was extended, and between two grimy fingers he held a half-smoked stump of a cigarette. He had his eye on a well-dressed man who was walking jauntily along the street, swinging his cane.

"Say, mister," said the boy, "gimme a match, will yer, please?"
The man stopped good-naturedly and smiled when he saw the dirty cigarette stump. He made a pretence of searching his pockets for a match, and finally said:

"I haven't one, bub."
The boy hastily slipped the stump into his pocket, and withdrawing his left hand from behind his back displayed a large box containing an assortment of small boxes.

"If yer ain't got no matches," said he, "now's a good time for yer to buy. I got 'em all, wax and wood, and some what won't blow out in the wind and udders what will. Yer takes yer pick."

He sold two boxes for a nickel.

Comfort Costs 50 Cents.
Irritating, aggravating, agonizing, Tetter, Eczema, ringworm and all other itching skin diseases are quickly cured by the use of Tetterine. It is soothing, cooling, healing. Costs 50 cents a box, post paid, -bottle comfort at once. Address J. T. Shapline, Savannah, Ga.

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for anyone who can furnish information leading to the arrest and conviction of the following persons:

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Will Buy Their Machines of Us.
Three representatives of the Russian government who have been sent to this country to study farming, forestry and cattle raising problems in America are now in Chicago. "It is our intention to abandon the machinery now used by us," said one, "and buy our implements exclusively from America."

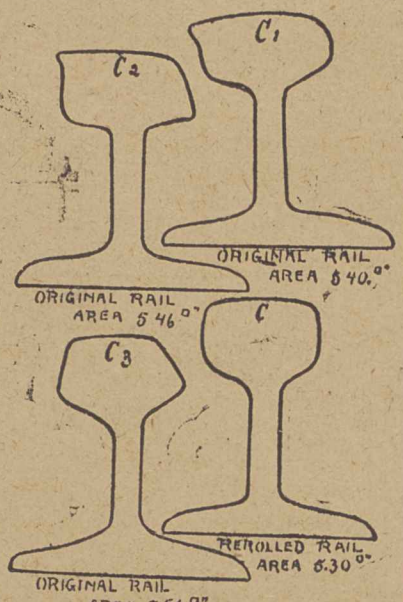
Never Fails.
"Doctor," the caller asked of the distinguished surgeon, "when ordinary methods fail to bring a man under the influence of chloroform how do you proceed?"
"I show him his bill," -Detroit Free Press.

Thus They Escape.
The reason why ships are not struck by lightning is attributable to the general employment of wire rope for rigging purposes, as well as to the fact that the hulls of ships are usually constructed of iron or steel. Thus the ship forms an excellent and continuous conductor, by means of which the electricity is led away into the ocean before it has time to do any serious damage.

You can always pick the winners at the races when your pocketbook is empty.

Cheap Method of Renewing Worn Out Railroad Tracks.

A new method of treating worn out steel rails, and one that has received the endorsement of a practical steel rail maker, Capt. R. W. Hunt, is described by him in Cassier's Magazine. This is the invention of Mr. E. W. McKenna, for years identified with large railway systems. His idea was to heat the worn rail in its entirety and cause a little reduction of weight of section as possible, and restore it to perfect section and make it suitable for its original use.

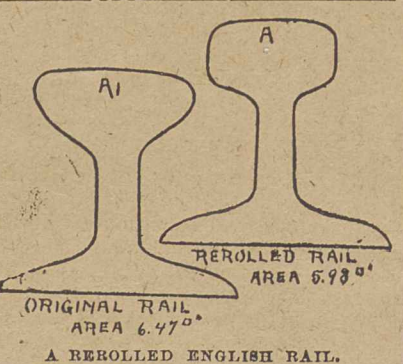


SECTIONS OF OLD AND RENEWED RAILS.
mal main track use. Experiments with the renewed rails in actual service proved eminently satisfactory.

In the accompanying illustration are shown three sections of worn rails. The sections given show the different ways in which steel rails wear, together with flange of metal - i. e., excessive curve wear, ordinary curve wear, and tread wear. The fact that these different forms of worn rails, varying in weight from 54.6 pounds to 55.8 pounds per yard, all renewed to the standard C, weighing 63 pounds per yard, demonstrates that the maximum reduction due to the process need not exceed 2.5 pounds per yard and the resultant product of any lot of worn rails will be within five pounds of the original weight.

In sections of rails shown in the second illustration the original rail was of English make, and was in the track twenty-nine years. In the re-rolling process the rails were altered to admit the use of modern joint material.

In operating the process the rails were charged into a furnace that was sufficiently long to accommodate the whole rail. After being brought up to a bright red heat the rails were drawn from the end of the furnace opposite to that used for charging, and carried by a steam-driven carriage to the back side of a three-high set of rolls, and entered between the top and middle rolls. After passing through they fell upon driven rollers, and by them entered into the final or finishing pass between the middle and bottom rolls. They were then carried to the hot saws.



A RENEWED ENGLISH RAIL.
In the usual way, and after being cut to the desired lengths, were put on the hot bed to cool, subsequently being cold-straightened and drilled for splice bolts. The loss in heating and rolling ran from .05 per cent. to .08 per cent. With one heating furnace the product was over 100 tons per turn. A plant is being built at Joliet, Ill., to renew rails by this process.



WEIGHTY WORDS FOR Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

EXAGGERATED

Are The Reports That Fabulous Sums Are Paid for Claims.

LATEST KLONDIKE NEWS.

Provisions are a Scarce Commodity. - It is Said Stores are Already Short. - Suffering and Death Will no Doubt Occur During the Winter.

The latest news received from Dawson City, center of the Klondike diggings, comes in a private letter, and it is not cheering to those who are making to the frozen north.

It states that the reports of fabulous sums paid or to be paid for claims are greatly exaggerated. The writer says one claim was sold for \$100,000. However, this was an exception, for the prices generally range from \$2,000 to \$10,000. Any figure above the latter is very rare.

The news has the opposite effect to that expected. It has encouraged many, and there are not a few who are going to the diggings with considerable money and with the object of getting good property cheap.

The other side of the picture - that if the claims are not bringing more, it is probably because they are not worth more - does not seem to be given full consideration.

The letter also confirms previous reports that provisions are a scarce commodity. It is said stores are already short, and that most of the newcomers flocking in are all provided with food and clothing for the winter.

This, in view of the fact that the real rush has not reached the place yet, means that the Klondike will be a synonym for suffering and death before the next ten months have passed.

However, it is pointed out that when this letter was written the companies on the Klondike had not yet gotten in their winter stores.

Of course these are much larger than anyone up in that region knows yet, and it is hoped they will be sufficient to ward off actual suffering, though it is entirely probable short rations will be the rule for a time.

TOOK THE GOOT'S PLACE.

Kansas Man Determined That the Bride Should Not Be Disappointed.

A telegram from Topeka, Kans., says: Hutchinson society has just had the greatest surprise that has ever visited the town. Thursday night was to have been the occasion of a wedding in which a large circle was interested. A. D. Yoder, a clerk in a dry goods store, had a house furnished and all preparations made for his marriage with Miss Hattie Hutchinson. Because his intended has persisted in taking a buggy ride with Jesse Cook, a handsome young grocer, on the evening before Mr. Yoder decided Thursday morning that the marriage should not take place.

Mr. Cook was one of the first to hear the report and he immediately called upon Miss Hutchinson and asked her for her hand in marriage. He was accepted and the two were married at the same hour that the Yoder-Hutchinson marriage was to have taken place.

SPECKLES SUGAR COMPANY.

Capital of the Big Concern Five Million Dollars.

Articles of incorporation of the Speckles Sugar company have been filed at San Francisco. The capital is \$5,000,000. Of this amount the organizers of the company, J. D. Speckles, A. B. Speckles, A. E. Morrison, M. H. Weed, A. O. K. K. Gibson, have each subscribed \$1,000. Producing beets and manufacturing sugar therefrom is to be the primary object of the company, and incidentally they will engage in agriculture, will build, equip and manage factories and refineries, deal in real estate, construct railways, build ships and do all other things necessary to the development of the sugar-making business.

Sherman Denies the Story.

Secretary Sherman arrived in New York city the other day from a short outing on the Long Island coast. He appeared greatly improved. Mr. Sherman denied the statement that Minister Sewall had been instructed to proclaim a protectorate over the Hawaiian Islands in the event the senate failed to approve the annexation treaty. Secretary Sherman said the United States would not guarantee the carrying out of the agreement between Japan and Hawaii if the decision of the arbitrators was against the latter. That was a matter between the countries concerned.

FOREST FIRES IN ARKANSAS.

Started to Run the Hunters Out of the Mountains.

Forest fires are raging in the Maumelle mountains in Perry county, Ark., and much damage has been done in destroying the range, grapes and timber. A large number of non-residents went into the mountains a few days ago on a hunting and fishing trip and it is alleged the fires were started by some miscreant for the purpose of running the strangers out.

Tobacco Moving in Carolina.

A telegram from Columbia, S. C., says: The first tobacco "brake" of the season has been held at Timmonsville, Darlington county, and proved very successful. There was not sufficient room in the two big warehouses to store all the yellow leaf that was wagoned to town. In the first day's sale 78,000 pounds of tobacco was disposed of, averaging 81 cents.

Attacked by Mad Son.

At English, Ind., George, the 15-year-old son of Jesse Morgan, was adjudged insane last week, but his mother refused to permit the boy to be taken from home. This morning, while she was trying to soothe the boy, he attacked her and chewed nearly all the flesh off one of her arms. The doctors fear blood poison and death.

WOULD MAKE ARMOR PLATE.

Birmingham Working to Secure a Government Plant.

Birmingham will make a big fight for the location of an armor plate factory to be erected by the government. Congressman Oscar W. Underwood, of the ninth district, is working the movement with much vigor, and has hopes of having a committee make investigations of the section, and the opportunity the government has in placing a plant for the manufacture of the plate.

A few days ago Congressman Underwood, in order that Birmingham might put in a bid for the proposed plant, wrote the secretary of war to know what steps would be necessary for this city to present and urge its claims in the premises.

Last Friday morning he received the following reply from Theodore Roosevelt, acting secretary of the navy:

"Navy Department, Washington, D. C., August 3, 1897. - Sir: Referring to your communication of the 31st ultimo, addressed to the secretary of war, but forwarded to this department, stating that you desired to lay before the board on government armor plate certain facts showing the advantages of your section of the country for the establishment of an armor plant, I have the honor to inform you that said letter has been referred to the bureau of ordnance to be layed before the board when convened, and that said board has been instructed to communicate with you in the matter. Very respectfully, T. Roosevelt, 'Acting Secretary.'"

"Hon. O. W. Underwood, House of Representatives."

The plate manufacturers have refused to bid at the prices fixed for the armor plate. The maximum price fixed by congress was \$300 per ton for the plate, and congress decided that in case this price was refused a special board to investigate the cost and feasibility of establishing a government armor plate factory and report to congress in December.

WOULD-BE KLONDIKERS.

The Decision of the Insurance Companies Will Save Many Lives.

The determination of the leading life insurance companies to carry no risks on Klondike explorers has fallen with dampening effect on the cooperative companies which were forming in Indianapolis, Ind., and upon a number of men who are preparing to start for Alaska during the coming winter.

One of the companies intended sending ten representatives, each insured for \$10,000, giving each man \$1,000, besides money for contingent expenses, all of the men to co-operate in the search for gold, dividing equally with the company, and in case of death the insurance money to be paid to the company. On each death the company stood to win \$8,500, on the basis that not more than \$1,500 would be spent on each representative.

Another company simply designed carrying sufficient insurance to reimburse for actual outlay. It is not thought that any of these companies will proceed further with the organization.

COTTON MIGHTY SCARCE.

St. Louis Cotton Firm Said to Have a Corner on the Fleecy Staple.

Cotton is said to be cornered in St. Louis, and is likely to remain so until September 1, when the official cotton year opens and the new crop begins to move. Statements of local warehouses show that the total number of bales in storage aggregates 9,682 bales. Last year at this time there were 25,235 bales.

Of the 9,682 bales now on hand 9,000 are held by one firm, the Allen West Cotton Company. James F. Allen, of the latter company, when asked if there was a corner, replied:

"This is the end of the cotton season of 1896-97," said he, "and cotton is mighty scarce at all the leading points between New Orleans and St. Louis. We have over 9,000 bales in the warehouse and we are holding on to it, as nearly half of that cotton is two years old. It is well seasoned, and then the crop of two years ago was finer than last year's growth."

He would not admit the existence of a corner.

DECLINE IN SILVER.

Will Have No Serious Effect on the Mines.

The effect of the decline in silver and the probable further fall to as low as 50 cents, which seems to be conceded by those in the best position to judge, is current topic of conversation among mining men at Denver, Col., and while some are greatly discouraged at the outlook for mining in Colorado, the general opinion seems to be that the decline of silver will have no very serious effect upon the mines, because there is comparatively little silver mined in the state except in connection with copper, gold and lead.

COTTON RATES.

The Georgia State Railway Commission Declines to Order a Reduction.

The Georgia State Railway Commission has rendered its decision on the petition of W. H. Brewer, of Griffin, D. G. Pure, of Savannah, and others for a reduction of 25 per cent in all cotton rates. The commission refuses to petition and declines to reduce rates. Commissioner Allen Fort filed a dissenting opinion.

Rucker's First Appointments.

Georgia's colored collector of internal revenue, H. A. Rucker, made his first appointments last Friday, naming five deputy collectors, one of whom is a negro, W. H. Matthews, of Glenn county, and a colored messenger. The other deputies named are white.

Report Denied.

The Florida State Health Officer denies that any cases of yellow fever have existed at Punta Gorda.

TRADE REVIEW.

More Encouraging Features Than For Previous Five Years.

TRADE MOVEMENT GOOD.

Farm Products are Realizing Good Prices and the Possible Decrease in Yield of Corn May Help to Market the Enormous Surplus Brought Over From Last Year.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Four years ago, Aug. 5, 1893, the first edition of Dun's review was issued with failures in that month amounting to over \$80,000,000, while in the month just closed failures have been only \$7,177,172. The statement of any month since 1892. The statement of failures by classes for July and for forty-six months shows that those in manufacturing failures have been smaller than in any other month of the entire period; in trading smaller than in any other month except one, and in many branches of each department smaller than most months of which record exists. The pessimists who pronounced reports of gain fictitious and misrepresenting have grown weary of their dismal, and begin to see the dawn of better days. Last month was the first for four years in which the volume of business reported by clearing houses was larger than in the same month of 1892 and the telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the country given this week show a gratifying improvement. This is partly due to a large yield of wheat and good prices, though the crop is probably not as large, nor are prices thus far as high as in 1892, but of cotton the price is higher and the yield probably larger than in that year. Other farm products are realizing good prices and the possible decrease in yield of corn may help to market the enormous surplus brought over from last year.

Liquidation of a powerful combination in wheat brought a reaction of 3 cents on Thursday, but a gain of 14 cents occurred the day following. It is the wrong year to expect much from industries and yet there has been material increase in the number of hands employed in the manufacture of iron because of the satisfactory adjustment of wage disputes with the Amalgamated association and the opening of numerous establishments which have been waiting, while the coal miners' strikes seem more likely to end in a permanent settlement beneficial to both parties. Meanwhile the demand for most of the finished products is steadily increasing, the feature being large contracts for the Russian oil field, Sumatra and Germany. While consumption does not yet equal the capacity of the works in operation, and prices of iron and steel products average slightly lower, the situation is altogether more hopeful.

In the minor metals, the consumption of this equals the outcome and the visible is really the same as a month ago, while the exports of copper have been heavy and prevent a decline of lake below 11c., and realizing in lead has caused only a slight decline to 3.80c.

The sales of wool, as comparative returns by months show, bear little relation to the actual consumption in manufacture, but heavy liquidation since the new tariff was enacted gives the impression that some dealers are no longer confident of a speedy advance. Nevertheless prices have risen during the past few weeks nearly 1 cent per pound. Manufacturers are buying but little, though they are rapidly increasing the output, and are able to obtain an advance of about 10 per cent in prices of the goods, with rapidly increasing orders. The temporary curtailment of the output of cotton mills continues, but does not yet bring improved prices for products, although the demand is generally gaining.

Stenographers Will Organize.

At a meeting of the stenographers from various states held at the Nashville exposition last week, it was decided to form a national organization on an early day. A committee will be appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

Death Rate at Bombay.

At Bombay considerable alarm has been caused by the official statistics of the public health published. They show that there were 1,071 deaths during the past week, of which number 820 were deaths from cholera and 18 from the plague. This total death rate is equal to 65.61 per thousand, or double the normal rate.

Georgia Fruit Growers.

At Savannah, Ga., the State Horticultural Society re-elected its old officers, and will meet at Americus next year. The appointment of the State Entomologist to protect the peach and other fruits was recommended by the convention.

Turkish Women.

Turkish women, fourteen in number, at Constantinople, all of the Imperial harem, have been arrested on charges of complicity with the young Turkish party.

Major Scott Dead.

Major R. Taylor Scott, Attorney-General of Virginia, died at Warrenton, Va., on the 6th inst. He had been ill with typhoid fever some weeks.

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Am. N. U. No. 32. 1897.

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THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. VI

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1897.

NO. 8

ALTGELD HITS HARD.

MAKES VITAL PUNCTURES IN "PROSPERITY" WIND BAGS.

Tells the New York Herald Why the Price of Wheat Has Gone Up—Shortage of Crops and Klondyke—Laborers Still Suffering for Want of Work.

Ex-Gov. Altgeld accurately analyzes the present situation in a letter to the New York Herald.

"The American people know that while the wheat crop is phenomenally large in our country, it is a failure in the South American and European countries, so that there must come a kind of wheat famine, and that consequently the farmer should get more than \$1.50 for his wheat, and would get that under the financial system which formerly prevailed in the world, so that he is even now suffering a wrong caused by legislation.

"The average price of all other commodities known to the world's markets has been steadily falling, and silver, whose uses have been restricted by legislation, has simply kept pace with the other commodities, as shown by the London markets. In our country the price of corn and most of the other farm products is so low as not to pay the actual cost of production. The present advance in wheat, being due to a temporary cause, cannot give general or lasting prosperity; besides, only a small portion of the farmers of America raises wheat.

"Should the Klondyke country, or any other country, so greatly increase the volume of the world's money as to produce prosperity, it would be a demonstration of the correctness of the position that an increase in the volume of money gives prosperity, while a reduction in the quantity of money produces paralysis.

"The country has now enjoyed more than nine months of 'restored confidence,' and as a result the great cotton mills of New England have shut down because they could not sell their products; the coal miners of America are on a strike against hunger and against nakedness, and the Chicago City Railway Company, which last winter helped to debase the legislature of Illinois and got advantages worth millions of dollars, has just given notice to its men of a reduction in wages.

"The condition of the debtors and honest toilers is getting steadily worse. Congress has just given the Sugar Trust a year tribute in excess of what they formerly got from the sweat of American industries in order that these patriots may not amass fortunes themselves, but may contribute millions to carry elections.

"The newspapers are persistently calling this prosperity, but the American people are not fooled by it.

"Nearly all of the events since the election have tended to show that the gold standard campaign was a colossal fraud, managed by the unscrupulous agents of the trusts."

THE DIVINE ECONOMY.

Ex-Senator John Martin's Recent Radical Utterances.

Hon. John Martin, ex-senator and now clerk of the Kansas supreme court, recently gave to the press the following opinions:

"People denounce socialism nowadays for the same reasons which, when I was a boy, led them to reflect upon a man by calling him an abolitionist—simply because of popular prejudice.

"Every man who believes in the public ownership of any kind of railroads, street railways, light, heat, power and water plants for public uses in cities, is a type of socialist.

"In the divine economy I don't think it is lawful or morally right to exclude any man or class of men from the full enjoyment of light and heat or the means necessary and proper for the support of himself and those dependent upon him.

"God never intended that any man, or class of men, should monopolize the surface of the earth to the exclusion of others. So it is with the highways of the world, the seas, rivers and lakes. These are the common property of mankind, and upon the same principle the gold and silver, the coal and the iron and all other minerals stored in the bowels of the earth were intended for the precise purpose for which they are being used, and God never intended that any man or set of men should have a monopoly of these great agencies of life, necessary to human existence, to the exclusion of all others.

"If a monopoly of the soil of the earth be morally wrong, a monopoly of the material elements of the earth, or any part of them, such as coal, iron, air, light and heat, is equally more inconsistent with the divine economy and is manifestly wrong."

No Hope from the Present Congress.

It is announced that the American Federation of Labor officials have given up hope of getting legislation from the present congress. They would be much more in the way of progress if they would give up once for all the practice of howling and begging for class privilege in the same breath. No one is entitled to rights or privileges because he is a workman; but all are entitled to rights and justice because they are men and citizens. Petitioning for anything in the name of workmen savors too much of "fake" business—which, indeed, it usually is. Not because they are workmen, but because they are men. Let them stand up erect, scorn special consideration on account of vocation. A man is a man before he is a blacksmith, and when he ceases to be a blacksmith, even though he become a Rockefeller or a Hanna, he is still only a man.—Cincinnati Common Cause.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

The Building of Endowed Universities Must Be Checked.

The London Chronicle, referring to the forced resignation of President Andrews of Brown University, says:

"There is no doubt that, like Prof. Bemis, who was dismissed from the University of Chicago, President Andrews was dismissed because he warned his countrymen against the great monopolies. It seems certain that a conflict is approaching that will shake the Union as it was shaken by the great slavery question. It looks as though the splendid millionaire endowments of American universities had the unworthy motive of the promotion of the interests of the monopolies. We anticipate a great wave of opinion against the pretension of the monopolist class as dangerous to freedom. This movement will lead to the substitution of public for private control and ownership of the big trusts and monopolies and the substitution of state for private colleges and universities."

The foregoing is in line with a most rapid change in public opinion.

Last January Dr. David Starr Jordan, although president of Stanford University, an endowed institution, came out squarely against endowed universities. In an article in the Forum entitled "The Urgent Need of a National University," he said: "The great revival of learning in the United States, which has shown itself in the growth of universities, in the rise of the spirit of investigation, and in the realization of the value of truth, can be traced in large degree to German influences. These influences have not come to us through German immigration, or the presence of German scholars among us, but through the experience of American scholars in Germany. If it be true, as Mr. James Bryce says, that 'of all institutions in America' the universities 'have the best promise for the future,' we have Germany to thank for this. It is, however, no abstract Germany that we may thank, but a concrete fact. It is the existence in Germany of universities, strong, effective, AND FREE, and most notable among these is the youngest of their number, the university of Berlin. * * *

"It is said that in America we have already some four hundred colleges and universities. Most of the work done in the best of them is that of the German gymnasium or preparatory school. The worst of them would in Germany be closed by the police. But in a certain number of the strongest and freest the genuine university spirit is found in the highest degree. For more of these good ones there is a crying demand."

But as a working principle AS WELL AS WEALTHY MANUFACTURERS OR WEALTHY CHURCHES to endow and support our Supreme Court of law as to endow and support our supreme university. They can not do it; they will not do it; and, AS FREE MEN, WE WOULD NOT HAVE THEM DO IT IF THEY WOULD. * * *

Whatever institutions the people need, the people must create and control. That this can be done wisely is no matter of theory. With all their mistakes and crudities, the state universities of this country constitute the most hopeful future in our whole educational system. In the long run few institutions are less subject to partisan influence than a state university. * * * There is no instrument of POLITICAL, SOCIAL OR ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM to be compared with the influence of a national university.

The foregoing, coming from one of the most profound scholars of the United States, is entitled to the most serious consideration of each individual who is anxious to protect the republic from the encroachments of concentrated wealth and the attendant evils.

Still another remedy for the lack of freedom of teaching in our universities is pointed out by Mr. George H. Shiley in the "Money Question," published last year. He states the fact that in many of our universities the trustees employ in the monetary departments only such teachers as put forth the ideas which suit these trustees, whereas "in the universities of our mother country and in the rest of Europe, TEACHING HAS BEEN AND IS OPEN TO COMPETITION, and, therefore, the individuals who have held them have done so by fearlessly following truth wherever it led. In the United States, however, there is now order of things. INSTEAD OF COMPETITION IN OUR UNIVERSITIES, THERE IS A MONOPOLY. The professors and all the other teachers are appointed by the trustees, and ONLY THOSE APPOINTED ARE PERMITTED TO TEACH THE STUDENTS. This is a deplorable state of affairs. But as it exists it should and must be known to the people."

The remedy he suggests is: "Let the state enact a law controlling the franchises of endowed universities upon their adopting the European system of competition in teaching, i. e., the teachers selected by the trustees to meet the direct competition of other competent scholars, e. g., those who have attained the degree of doctor of philosophy. Through permitting these scholars to register for classes and receive the usual fee per scholar, and the scholar credited with the work thus taken, freedom in teaching the truth—the facts of history and the truths of nature—will be at once attained. Either secure freedom of competition in teaching in the endowed universities or permit nothing but state and national universities to exist."

It has been hoped that Mr. McKinley will do something for the interests of the common people as soon as his political debts are all paid off. Undoubtedly he will, but he'll be a private citizen again before his political debts are paid off.—Boulder Camera.

WHOSE PROSPERITY?

THE ALLEGED REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

It Reaches Only the Monopolies, Trusts and Stock Gamblers—Extent of the Benefit of Good Crops—Farmers Get the Short End.

The gold standard newspapers, comprising nearly all of the great dailies of the country, which are owned by the monopolist class, are now teeming with stories of the return of prosperity. The business revival is here, they say, and this is declared a triumphant vindication of goldism, trustism and monopolism, and a death knell for the political future of Populism.

It is evidently true that the trusts, stock gamblers and goldmongers have entered an era of prosperity, but the files of the daily papers which widely advertise this fact also prove that the sufferings of the masses are unabated.

A New York paper says: "Eight starving persons have been reported here in the last ten days. Two of them, too proud to beg, have died of hunger, and others have been taken to hospitals."

A Bariboo, Wis., dispatch says: "News reached this city to-day of the tragic death of Arthur S. Frain, at the Cliff House, Devils Lake, Saturday night. He was found in his room on the bed dead, with two bullet holes in his head and a revolver lying at his side. He was for several years the manager of the stone crushing plant at Devils Lake. IT IS THOUGHT THAT DESPONDENCY WAS THE CAUSE OF THE DEED."

Duluth, Minn., dispatch: "Oscar Nelson, a waiter, was found dead in bed this morning. An examination showed it to be a case of suicide from morphine poisoning. DESPONDENCY IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN THE CAUSE. The man was comparatively unknown here."

New York dispatch: "A supposed double suicide by inhaling illuminating gas occurred at 450 Lincoln street, Jersey City. The victims were Henry Albert, 58 years old, and Mina, his wife, 56 years old. Mr. and Mrs. Albert lived in a frame building, where for sixteen years he has conducted the New Jersey Embroidery Company, which of late, as a business venture, had dwindled to nothing. THE SUICIDES ARE ATTRIBUTED TO BUSINESS REVERSES."

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch describes as follows the methods by which the general populace will receive their "prosperity" the coming winter: "Lieut. Col. Evans, commanding the Midland Division of the Salvation Army, is perfecting plans for caring for the friendless and hungry next winter. He expects to rent a building that will accommodate 800 men. A restaurant will be conducted on the penny plan that has been successful in other large cities—that is, each dish will cost one cent. In connection with the wood-yard, there will be a brush factory or a chair-caning establishment for those unfit for heavy labor. A free employment bureau will also be established. It will cost \$2500 to carry out the plans, and Col. Evans hopes to get the money by public subscription."

Those who are now making fortunes in the stock exchange and grain pit will doubtless contribute enough to prevent general starvation this winter of those who can raise enough money to buy one-cent meals.

The cause of the speculative boom in the stock market is easy to discover. All trust stocks have been enhanced in value by the new tariff, which was framed for that purpose. Railroad stocks have also advanced all along the line. This is because the large crops insured a heavy business, and the foreign demand enables the traffic to bear increased freight rates.

A few crumbs of prosperity will actually reach the people through the money distributed for the heavy wheat crop, which the wheat famine everywhere else in the world will maintain at a good price; but this benefit will last no longer than this year. It is morally certain that next year wheat will strike the lowest point ever known in the history of prices.

Standing By the People.

Governor Russell of North Carolina is a man whom the masses should love. Judge Simonon of the federal court—and who is a resident of Virginia—issued an injunction against Governor Russell, at the request of Pierpont Morgan enjoining the governor from interfering with the leasing of a railroad belonging to the state of North Carolina, and which Morgan had obtained control of. The governor flatly refused to recognize the injunction and Judge Simonon has not dared to imprison him for contempt. It would be a good thing for the people if we had a few more men in power like Governor Russell.—Tacoma Sun.

State Ownership in Switzerland.

Switzerland is about to adopt the policy of state ownership of all railroads, the national legislature having just passed the bill of the federal council providing for the purchase of all the railroads of the state. This is regarded as a shrewd movement financially, as the state takes possession of the roads at a valuation which is about thirty million dollars less than the price which would have been paid if the state bought the stock. As most of the stock is held in Germany, this feature of the transaction is regarded with complacency.—Boston Journal (Philly).—

POINTS FROM THE PRESS.

There is nothing this country can do to kindle the fires of patriotism so long as 64 per cent of the people are homeless.—Seattle Populist.

Prosperity has really been reached. A man near Canton, O., sold his wife and six children for \$100. A little while ago wives were only quoted at \$12.50 in Missouri. This is quite an advance in prices, considering the half a dozen serious incurrences.—Los Angeles Labor World.

Hanna and the other coal barons are the friends of the coal miners and the laboring people. The laboring people recognize this and put them into office and wealth. They always vote for them or their friends, and oppose socialism. Darned if I can see any sense in striking against one's friends.—Appeal to Reason.

The conspiracy between the federal judges and executive authorities to rob the people by selling the Union Pacific road to the highest bidder, instead of taking it for the government debt, has reached to the point of a judicial decree at Omaha. No bid for less than \$50,637,435 will be received. The date of sale is not yet fixed.—San Francisco Star.

In spite of the contended good results to come to the people from the new tariff law, a significant sign of what is to follow, at least in one line, is the advance in the price of sugar, an indispensable article to every household.—Fort Morgan Times.

The average citizen is not a bitter partisan, and is always ready to say a good word for the bridge that carries him safely over rough waters, regardless of the builder. But the McKinley high tariff will not help him and he will pronounce it bad and help to overthrow those responsible for it.—Aspen Tribune.

Extravagance in public expenditures, unjust and high taxation, the gold basis for money and the rapid concentration of powerful business agencies, with consequent falling prices, are among the things which have carried the country down to the level of the coast line, and we cannot rise unless we unload some or all of these weights.—Topeka Advocate.

Representation according to the Hare-Astor plan would forever dispose of the political machine; taxation according to the single tax plan would forever dispose of landlordism; public ownership of all natural and political monopolies would forever dispose of trusts, corporations, and syndicates, and these three are one.—Pittsburg Kansan.

The people can only vote for certain public officials at limited periods; and these officials are, in turn, imprisoned in the straight waistcoat of constitutionalism. The fault is not with the people. That trouble consists wholly in the fact that they are not provided with weapons adequate to the war they are waging. The notion that the people are absolutely free, because they can vote for governors and members of congress once in a while, is very sedulously inculcated, but it is a very childish notion, nevertheless.—Twentieth Century.

A dispatch from South America says that the famous Inca gold fields of Peru have been found and that the richest mines in the world are thus opened up. If this be true, and one-half the stories about Klondyke are true, gold will be so plenty in a few years that the speculators will want it demonetized and debts made payable in diamonds, or something else which will be difficult to get hold of. Some of the "sound money" fellows are laying awake nights wondering what next.—Chicago Dispatch.

The prosperity commission appointed by Governor Mount to investigate the condition of miners, report that the reports have been greatly exaggerated. We would refer such commission to the report of the late Republican Bureau of Statistics for 1896. This report states that the average yearly earnings of the miners of Indiana were \$201. This gives them an average of \$3.86 per week. After one year of such prosperity, the miners go on a strike. Many of them are reported destitute, and the prosperity commission, after due consideration, report that although a few need aid, that the reports have been greatly exaggerated.—Indianapolis Union.

History.

President Harper of the university of Chicago confronted the professor of history sternly.

"Your teaching is all wrong!" he cried.

The professor shuddered. He felt fearful of being discharged like the indiscreet E. W. Bemis.

"Don't I teach history?" he asked.

"No," said President Harper. "You don't know what history is."

That left the unhappy professor no alternative but to ask what history might be.

"History," replied the president, grandly, "is that which ought to have happened, illustrated by occasional references to that which has happened."

"Then," inquired the poor professor, "what name shall be applied to that which has happened?"

"No name," replied President Harper; "ignore it."

The poor professor promised to write a philosophy of history along those lines before he went to bed.—Twentieth Century.

CAPITOL ITEMS.

New Government Map of the Klondyke to Be Issued.

WORLD'S OUTPUT OF GOLD.

Probability That a Convention Will Be Arranged Between the United States and Spain to Settle Claims on Account of the Cuban Trouble.

Klondyke Mail.

The Canadian government and the United States have practically agreed upon cooperation in augmenting the postal facilities for the Klondyke region, and the result will shortly be evidenced in a substantial improvement in the mail service.

Uncle Sam's Klondyke Map.

Superintendent Duffield, of the Coast Survey, has received the proof of the new government map of the Klondyke region. It is on an enlarged scale, with the gold region as the main objective point, and this entire locality is given without reference to the remoter parts of Alaska and the Arctic region. The map is 16 by 42 inches. It is called a route map, as it shows the route of travel from Sitka northward to the Klondyke country. The southern part shows the head of the Lynn Canal, with the intermediate points—Juneau, Dyea, Douglas, Chilkoot Pass, the winding Lewis River and finally the Yukon river, with Dawson City and other main points.

Copies of the map will be ready for distribution in about ten days or two weeks. The map will be on sale at the bureau at twenty-five cents a copy.

World's Output of Gold.

Two hundred and fifty million dollars worth of gold mined in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897; that is the glittering probability which the figures show, for Director of the Mint Freston is always conservative and is inclined to think that the sum total will not exceed \$240,000,000. But since a general increase of production is noticed in every direction the higher figure is clearly within the limits of possibility.

The Willwaters-Rand, in South Africa, alone shows an increase of over \$12,000,000. West Australia produced more in the last six months than in the previous twelve months. The United States shows a good increase, with indications of a marked advance for several years to come, exclusive of the Alaskan developments, which may in themselves eclipse California's palmiest days. Three hundred millions in gold a year by 1900 is no longer regarded as a conservative estimate.

Claims Against Spain.

It is probable that a convention will be negotiated between the United States and Spain for the settlement of all claims on account of the Cuban trouble by a claims commission similar to that appointed in 1871, which settled the claims of the citizens of both countries after the insurrection of that time. It can be stated that, although numerous claims of American citizens against the government of Spain for injury done their persons and property in the island of Cuba during the present revolution have been filed with the state department, no formal presentation of these claims has been made to the Spanish government by the secretary of state, although as soon as these claims have been filed in the state department, a notice of such filing has been presented at the foreign office at Madrid. It is doubtful, under the present circumstances, whether if any formal presentation of the claims made at this time Spain would recognize it.

The administration is, therefore, resolved to follow the precedent in this matter, and to await the cessation of hostilities, and meanwhile to negotiate a treaty or convention for the appointment of a claims commission.

General Woodford in his instructions was directed to negotiate such a convention as was arranged by General Sikes with the Spanish government in 1871.

The Alaska Boundary.

In speaking of the boundary line between Alaska and the British possessions, General Duffield of the coast and geodetic survey says:

"I do not believe that when the matter of the boundary line between the two countries is settled there will be any appreciable change from which is down on the map. Dawson City is a hundred miles or more east of the 141st meridian, which is the boundary line. The difference between the United States and the Canadian surveys on the 141st meridian is a matter of feet only. Mount St. Elias stands partly in American and partly in British territory."

An American Tired of War.

Consul-General Lee, at Havana, has reported by cable to the secretary of state that James T. Cary, who is said to have been employed with Messrs. Zeigler & Co. of Chicago, had surrendered himself to the Spanish authorities on account of the condition of his health. Gen. Lee reports that he will send him from the island. The case is a new one, and the department has no particulars beyond the brief dispatch.

Secretary Sherman's Reply.

Secretary Sherman has submitted to the Japanese government an answer to Japan's last note relating to the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. The answer was delivered to Mr. Hoshi, the Japanese minister. It is in reply to Japan's note of July 10. Mr. Sherman's answer is marked by its friendly expressions toward Japan, which give special satisfaction in view of the somewhat strained relations resulting from the previous correspondence. Two features are brought out by the answer. It reiterates the position heretofore taken by the secretary of state as to the right and propriety of annexing Hawaii to the United States. With this, however, is coupled an assurance that the interests of Japan in Hawaii will be fully safeguarded. It also expresses satisfaction at the plan of arbitration between Japan and Hawaii on the question of Japanese immigration to Hawaii.

Revenue Collections Increase.

The monthly statement of collectors of internal revenue shows the total collections during July to have been \$19,472,658, an increase as compared with July, 1896, of \$5,213,976. The exceptional increase in the receipts from fermented liquors was due to the large purchases of beer stamps in anticipation of the increased tax from 92½ cents to \$1 per barrel.

Claims for Improvement.

Lewis Jerome Edward Blanc, an American citizen, through attorneys, has filed with the state department a claim against the government of Ecuador for \$200,000 for false imprisonment and ill treatment over twenty years ago.

JOHN P. LOVELL.

A General Expression of Sympathy Called Out by His Death.

Seldom has there been such a general expression of sympathy over the loss of one whose life has been devoted to business pursuits, as has been called forth by the recent death at Cottage City, Mass., of that venerable landmark of the business world, the late John P. Lovell, founder and president of the John P. Lovell Arms Company of Boston. Almost numberless messages and letters of condolence, on the death of his honored father, have been received by Colonel Benjamin S. Lovell, treasurer of the Lovell Arms Company. The wide scope covered by these communications is in itself evidence of the great regard in which he was held by the leaders in business and public life. These expressions of sympathy have not been confined to New England, but they have come from every prominent business center of the North, East, West and South—in fact from every portion of the Union; because the name of John P. Lovell, and the corporation created by him, have been for more than a half century the synonym of honest dealing and business integrity. Even from England, from firms with whom Mr. Lovell had enjoyed the pleasantest business relations for more than fifty years, Colonel Lovell has received messages of sympathy.

CANOVAS'S ASSASSIN.

Michael Angiolo, Put to Death—His Friend Captured.

At San Sebastian, Michael Angiolo, who shot and killed Senor Canovas del Castillo, the prime minister of Spain, at the baths of Santa Agueda, on Sunday, Aug. 8, was executed last Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

Angiolo heard calmly the news that he was to be executed, but he appeared to be surprised at it and bitterly complained of the frequent visits of the priests, declaring that they would obtain nothing from him.

He declined to enter the chapel, saying he was comfortable enough in his cell. An executioner from Bruges performed the garrotting, just prior to which a priest exhorted the anarchist to repent, to which Angiolo replied: "Since you cannot get me out of prison, leave me in peace. I, myself, will settle with God."

The execution of Angiolo took place in the prison of Vergara.

ANOTHER ANARCHIST ARRESTED.

Isidoro Ricci, an Italian friend of Michael Angiolo, the assassin of the Spanish premier, has been arrested at Lisbon.

FORTUNE IN SHORT ORDER.

A Klondyker Cleaned Up Just \$130,000 in Eight Weeks.

The steamer Alki arrived at Seattle, Wash., last week from Dyea, Alaska. Willis L. Thorpe was handed a letter by a man who came down on the Alki from Dyea. It was written by Edward Thorpe and came overland, saying that he had cleaned up \$130,000 in the Klondyke in eight weeks and was coming home on the steamer Portland, which is due in Seattle on August 26. Thorpe left Seattle one year ago, having gone northward with a drove of cattle.

FRANCIS SCHLATTER MARRIED.

His Bride the Widow of the 'Farr's Wheel' Builder.

At Pittsburgh Saturday it was positively announced that Mrs. Margaret Ferris, widow of the builder of the Chicago wheel, had been married in Pittsburgh to Francis Schlatter, the divine healer of Canton.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Ward, pastor of St. Peter's Episcopal church.

Mr. and Mrs. Schlatter are now at a downtown hotel.

GENERAL TRADE.

Conditions as Shown by Bradstreet's Are Encouraging.

EXPORTS OF WHEAT HEAVY.

Upward Tendency in Prices is Shown by Nearly All Staples—Iron and Steel Market Improving—Volume of Trade Continues to Increase.

Bradstreet's report of trade for the past week says: Special telegrams from trade centers throughout the country emphasize the growing tendency of the farmer, due to high prices for almost all agricultural products still in his hand and point to a continuation of the demand which has been conspicuous within the past few weeks. The volume of trade continues to increase and prices are hardening. No such large volume of business, largely in anticipation of requirements, has been reported since 1892. Larger transactions have been in dry goods, clothing and shoes and South and West in wagons and farm implements.

Another favorable bank clearing report is found in the total \$1,140,000,000, which, while it is 1 per cent less than last week, it is 40 per cent larger than in the third week of August, 1896; 26 per cent heavier than in 1895; 40 per cent larger than in 1894 and fully 55 per cent larger than in the like week of 1893, when clearings totals were reduced to very low figures. Compared with the like period in 1892, a year of large volume of business, this week's totals show a gain of 13 per cent among eighty-six of the cities reporting larger banking clearances only seventeen show decreases this week, compared with the corresponding total last year. Bank clearings at other cities than New York are 17 per cent larger this week than in the like week a year ago, but at New York the increase is 56 per cent.

Prices of staples continue the favorable movement of the past few weeks with advances for wheat flour, wheat, new pork, butter, eggs, cheese, corn and oats. Hides are also firmer and higher. Gingham has advanced 1½, while the cotton mills are starting up and jobbers in woolen goods are getting higher prices for spring delivery. There has been a large number of resumpments among iron and steel concerns this week. Bessemer pigs 25c higher, and the outlook is for improvement. Sugar, cotton print cloths, wool and petroleum are firm and unchanged, while coffee, almost alone among the staples, is lower than last week.

Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and Montreal this week are the largest in any week since September 1, 1894, amounting to 5,218,000 bushels this week, as compared with 4,460,000 bushels last week, 3,991,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 2,389,000 bushels two years ago, and 3,182,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 4,960,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1893.

Exports of Indian corn this week are also exceptionally the largest since the third week in April last year, amounting to 3,929,035 bushels, as compared with 3,275,000 bushels last week, 2,769,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 1,900,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 383,000 bushels in the like week of 1893.

There are 221 business failures reported throughout the United States this week, against 219 last week, 216 a year ago, 310 two years ago, and as contrasted with 546 in the third week of August, 1893.

Losses Caused by Rain.

The continued rains of the past few days have caused serious loss to the coal dealers, who have boats moored near Baton Rouge, La. Last Wednesday night at the fleet of W. G. Coyte & Co., eight miles above Baton Rouge, La., about fifteen boats filled with water and sank. The exact number cannot be ascertained until the books of Coyte & Co. are checked up. The loss is estimated at \$25,000.

CHIEF A. B. CONNOLLY.

For Sixteen Years He Was Chief of the Atlanta Police Force.

A. B. Connolly, for sixteen years chief of police of Atlanta, died at his home in that city last Friday after a long illness.

He began his career on the force as a patrolman, rose to be captain and was finally elected to be chief, which post he held during three successive terms until his death.

He was a member of the National Association of Police Chiefs and well known throughout the country.

At San Francisco intense excitement prevailed in the local wheat market last week and options advanced with great leaps. December opened at 160, receded for a moment and closed at 160 5/8. After the call there was an advance to 161 1/4. An hour later it rose to 163, but later there were large sales to secure profits and prices had a sharp decline. May opened at 160 and closed at 161 1/4. In the afternoon December opened at 164 and closed at 164 1/4, while May opened at 162 and closed at 161 1/4.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Published - Every - Thursday

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One copy one year, \$1.00
One copy six months, .50
One copy three months, .25

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

Credit no go with me, J. H. Hammond.

J. E. Scale spent Sunday in Childersburg.

Hon. H. Fox, of Calera, was in the city Tuesday.

J. K. Milner, of Anniston, was in the city last Friday.

Call on J. P. Adams for your fresh beef and pork.

Buy your fresh meat from J. P. Adams, "the butcher."

Mr. Elbert McLendon, of Calera, was in the city Monday.

Mr. Jim Reynolds, of Montevallo, was in the city Monday.

Mr. Frank Nelson, of Anniston, was in the city Sunday.

Mr. C. L. Meroney, of Montevallo, was in the city last Friday.

F. W. Gist, editor of the Chronicle, spent Sunday in Calera.

Seed Rye, Barley, and Turf Oats for sale, by J. H. Hammond.

Miss T. Hammond is the guest of Wilsonville friends this week.

J. H. Robertson and son Frank, spent Sunday in Wilsonville.

C. S. Frost, of Dogwood, was in the city several days this week.

Miss Edna Nelson is visiting relatives in Harpersville this week.

W. S. Cary, of Montevallo, is attending county court this week.

County court convened Monday, Judge D. R. McMillan presiding.

Dr. W. S. DuBose and wife, spent Sunday with Wilsonville relatives.

Rev. B. F. Giles filled his regular appointment at the Baptist church Sunday.

Miss Ola Edwards, of Childersburg, is the guest of Miss Essie Mason.

Miss May Harris, of Montevallo, spent Monday in the city with friends.

Mr. E. L. Spencer and family, returned Tuesday from Shelby Springs.

Geo. B. Monroe, of Aldrich, is in attendance upon county court this week.

Rev. N. T. Lucas, of Montevallo, is in attendance upon county court this week.

Mr. Tom Taylor, of Four Mile, is in attendance upon county court this week.

Miss Essie Mason returned Monday from a visit to relatives in Childersburg.

Mrs. Robert Martin, of Maplesville, is visiting the family of Mr. W. G. Parker.

Miss Nalda Christian, of Shelby, visited relatives and friends in the city last week.

Mrs. C. L. Meroney and children, of Montevallo, visited relatives in the city last week.

Mrs. T. H. Watersworth, of Burnsville, is visiting the family of J. T. Cromwell.

Mrs. W. J. Huston, of Montgomery, is visiting relatives and friends in the city.

Mrs. F. W. Gist spent several days in Montgomery last week with relatives and friends.

Mr. J. W. Johnston and wife, returned Saturday from a visit to friends at Easonville.

I will sell the balance of this week 9th of good Rio coffee for \$1.00, J. H. Hammond.

Mr. A. G. Forbes, of Montgomery, was in the city Tuesday.

Miss Jessie Carter, of Shelby, was the guest of her friend Miss Leila Parker last Friday.

The Columbiana Mercantile company has rented the Moore corner, recently vacated by H. Fox.

Mrs. H. M. Norris spent Tuesday and Wednesday at Shelby Springs, the guest of Mrs. W. W. Walls.

Messrs. John Stinson, J. C. Baniston and Jesse Nivens, of Wilsonville, were in the city Monday.

J. P. Adams left Tuesday for Birmingham to take charge of a painting crew on the A. G. S. R. R.

Maj. J. H. Harris, of Chambers county, State Lecturer of the Farmers Alliance, was in the city Tuesday.

Mrs. Mary E. Parker and Mrs. C. L. Meroney, are visiting relatives at Harpersville and Vincent this week.

Gez Whiz! ain't flour on a tare. I am still selling her cheaper than the cheapest, for THE CASH, J. H. Hammond.

Mrs. H. E. Reynolds, of Blocton, and Mrs. Lavender, of Centerville, spent Monday in the city with relatives and friends.

Dr. Geo. W. Shackelford and family, returned Monday from Shelby Springs, where they have been spending the summer.

Mr. Frank Nelson, Jr., and family, who have been visiting relatives and friends in the city, returned to their home in Anniston Tuesday.

We want a good correspondent in every beat in the county, by doing this, we will be able to get out a first class paper every week.

Look here tobacco chewers! tobacco drummers have stuffed me again, I am obliged to unload. Call in and examine for yourself, J. H. Hammond.

Miss Lucy Leeper, after an extended visit to relatives and friends in the city, returned to her home in Anniston Tuesday, to the regret of her many friends.

Messrs. Will Page, Ed Walls, Joe Bird and Walter Adams, and Misses Ethel Leonard, Sadie Williams and Lola Strickland, attended services on Four Mile last Sunday.

Messrs. Joe and Ed Spencer, Clem Greek and Walter Adams went up to Anniston last week and played three games of ball with Calera against Anniston. They report as having had a gay old time.

Richard Tinney of Columbiana a brother of W. C. Tinney of this place arrived here last Friday and is now employed in the blacksmith shop of B. E. Oglesby. He is reported to be a horseshoer of superior ability.—Bibb County Press

On last Friday evening Mrs. Armstrong gave a delightful entertainment, in honor of Miss Katie Seabrooks, of Childersburg. Throughout the entertainment was a grand success, as is usually the case when given by such an estimable woman. About half past ten we were all delightfully re-laxed at a table surrounded by hand-

some young men and beautiful young ladies, with ice cream where neatness was only exceeded by the, or hush! the sweetness of our partners. A few minutes chat after the refreshments, found us winding our way homeward, sincerely remembering and thanking Miss Katie for the delightful evening just spent.

Died.
At his residence one mile from Columbiana Wednesday morning, Mr. Nathaniel Thomas. He was sixty-seven years old, and had been a citizen of Shelby county since childhood, his father having moved to this county when he was about ten years old. He was a consistent member of the Baptist church, and was an honest upright man, and in his death the county has lost a good citizen. He leaves a wife and several children and a host of relatives and friends to mourn his death.

The Advocate extends its condolence to the bereaved family and friends in their great affliction.

Anniston vs Calera.
The Anniston and Calera base ball teams played a series of games last week on Anniston's diamond, resulting in a score for Anniston as follows: First game, 7 to 3; Second game, 10 to 4; Third game, 8 to 7.

Batteries—For Anniston, Hulsey and Jones, Sanford and Jones, Alby and Jones—For Calera, Don-ovon and Smith, Finan and Young.

No cure—No pay.
That is the way all druggists sell Grove's tasteless chill tonic for malaria, chill and fever. It is simply Iron and quinine in a tasteless form. Children love it. Adults prefer it to bitter, nauseating tonics. Price, 50c. For sale by

HALL DRUG CO.
July 15, 1v.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
The best salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sore, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For Sale by

HALL DRUG CO.,
Columbiana, Alabama.

Four Mile.
The young people of Four Mile community will meet at the Four Mile school house Saturday Aug. 28th, for the purpose of organizing an Elysian League. Every body is cordially invited to meet us on that occasion.

Calera Robbery Solved.
T. N. Lowe Placed in Jail Here Charged With Train Robbery.

T. N. Lowe, who is designated by the detectives as "Party No. 2," and a principle in the hold-up of the Louisville and Nashville train at Calera on the night of March 9th, was placed behind the bars here on last Saturday.

It is said there were two or more concerned in the hold-up, and that \$7,800 was secured from the Southern Express company.

Lowe was captured at Rockville, Ind., by Special Agent P. R. Burns of the Southern Express company and brought here last Saturday and lodged in jail.

It is said that he has made a full confession, and will plead guilty when the court comes off, which will be in September. The other party to the robbery Gus Hyatt, is now serving a fifteen years sentence in the Tennessee penitentiary, for holding up a train single handed in Tennessee.

Something To Know.
It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired out nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centres in the stomach, gently stimulates the liver and kidneys, and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion, and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic. Try it. Sold for 50c or \$1.00 per bottle at.

Hall Drug Co's Drug Store.

Bridgeton Items.

Water Melons all sick.

Mr. A. J. Deshazo has begun work on his new residence.

Miss Jennie Copland of Birmingham is visiting friends here.

Bridgeton proposes to keep peace with the Progressive world.

Mr. Cecil Whitmire and George McLaughlin have gone West luck to you boys.

W. N. Lee is superintending the construction of Mr. A. J. Deshazo's new building.

Surely their is not a more progressive set of farmers to be found than at Bridgeton.

Mrs John Deshazo, of Birmingham, is spending a few day with her mother and father Mr. and Mrs. Wilbon Little.

Miss Fannie Copland will begin giving music lessons on Monday next the prospects for a good class looks flattering.

Mr. E. W. Attaway expects soon to start for Tennessee. Where he expects to spend several months with his brother.

Mr. J. M. White and family of Irondale made a flying visit to our community, visiting the scenery of his boyhood days.

R. F. Cox proposes to have the best barn in the valley and if it dont quit raining he will make corn enough to fill it and will make some cotton to sell.

Born, To Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Jones a bouncing baby boy, both, are doing well so far, they are under care of Dr. D. D. Oats one of the most prominent physicians in the whole country.

L. S. J.

Rehobeth.

To much rain for fodder pulling

Prof. Makey was in St. Clair last week looking after a school.

Mr. Lee Wadsworth of St. Clair was visiting at Mr. Garretts the other day.

J. T. Martin and family of Talladega county, visited his father this week.

Mrs. Warren, of South Georgia, is visiting friends in this neighborhood this week.

T. E. Davis and J. B. Brown was visiting the beautiful scenery near Dykes mill last Sunday.

Prof. Holmes is staying at home this week. We learn that he is achieving success teaching school.

Mr. Albert Davis doesn't know the war is ended. He says the new arrival at his house is an eleven pounder, and it's a girl.

The writer of this epistle has just received a letter from a friend in Western Texas, which states that they are feeding their hens on crushed ice to keep them from laying hard boiled eggs.

REPORTER.
Dogwood Items.

Florence Miles, of Hargrove, is visiting relatives and friends near this place.

Mr. Will Tyler, of Gurnee, is spending a few days with relatives and friends at this place.

Mrs. W. B. Denson, of Plantersville, is visiting relatives and friends in and around town.

Who said that W. E. Harrison had sold his Texas pony, it must be so as he dont ride it any more.

Rev. W. H. Sturdivant delivered quite an able and influential sermon at the M. E. Church on the 22d inst.

The series of meetings which was held at the Baptist church last week was a grand success to quite a number.

Mr. Sam Cottingham who is one of Randolph most conspicuous young men spent a few days in and around Dogwood last week.

Miss Katie Allen, of Highland, spent several days with relatives and friends at this place she taken her departure for Highland the 15th inst which was much to our regret.

Misses Mamie and Tinnie Woods two of Jemison's fair young damsels, spent several days in town they have lots of woman, friends here they taken their departure for Jemison the 17th inst which caused a wearing of long faces among all the boys.

B. Y. H.

Who Can Measure

The influence of the mother! It shapes the course of unborn generations—goes sounding through all coming ages and enters the confines of Eternity.

With what care, therefore, should the Expectant Mother be guarded, and how great the effort to be to ward off danger and make her life happy.

"Mother's Friend"

Allays Nervousness, relieves the Headache, Cramps and Nausea, and so prepares the system that Child-Birth is made easy and the time of recovery shortened—many say "stronger after than before confinement."

It insures safety to life of both mother and child. All who have used "Mother's Friend" say they will never be without it again. No other remedy robs confinement of its pain.

A customer whose wife used "Mother's Friend," says that if she had to go through the ordeal again, and there were but four bottles to be obtained, and the cost was \$100.00 per bottle, she would have them. Geo. L. Lott, Dayton, Ohio.

Send by Mail, on receipt of price, \$2.00 PER BOTTLE. Book "THE EXPECTANT MOTHER'S" mailed free containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Lewis Blows.

Health of community very good.

W. C. Powell paid Columbiana a flying visit Saturday.

Mr. J. N. Lyon paid Yellow Leaf a pleasant visit Friday.

Bro. Neal, of Wilsonville, attended our meeting at Four Mile.

Mr. E. S. Kytte, of Jacksons, was among his many friends Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray, of near Harpersville, attended church here Sunday.

Mr. J. E. Jackson, and son Paul went to Sylacauga last Friday on business.

People are preparing to save their fodder hope we will have some pretty weather now.

Bro. Kidd occupied the pulpit Sunday and preached an able sermon to a large audience.

Miss Lancela Lyon who has charge of the Ebenezer school spent Saturday and Sunday with home folks.

J. W. Bolins mill is running in full blast and is cutting some very nice yellow pine timber.

We think "Reporter's" column will soon be blank if he don't stay away from Dyke's Mill. We would like to know what is so attractive up there. It must not be duck hunting, so I guess it is "dear" hunting.

Success to the Advocate, is the wish of JAKE.

Stooping Hickory.

Health good.

Uncle Eveline Cross of Spring Creek has the boss pea patch of the hills.

Messrs Bice and Glen of Shelby are contemplating on attaching a cotton seed huller to their machinery at Shelby.

Messrs Bice and Glen of Shelby have procured a new sixty saw gin and are making things convenient about the gin house for the reception of the present fleecy crops.

We are having some rain which is very acceptable after the breaking up of a two weeks dry spell. The drought injured cotton to some extent.

The protracted meeting at Bay Springs conducted by Pastor Davis and others closed on Sunday of last week with sixty additions among whom were a few of satons aged land marks.

A young man working on Mr. Laem Wilises, farm killed in one day four dangerous snakes. One of the rattle snakes measured four feet in length and had only seven rattles with which to sit up his alarm.

I hear that the rust is hurting cotton. The grass worms damaged corn, so I learn, good luck to the Advocate and its many readers.

W. P. I.

DR. W. A. LOVETT, DENTIST.

IS NOW PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN COLUMBIANA.

OFFICE, ROOM 2 CENTRAL HOTEL (FIRST FLOOR FRONT.)

Prices as low as is consistent with good work. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Patronage from neighboring towns and country solicited.

Vol. 5—52.

May 13, 1897.

VATUMA.

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Grandest discovery in the annals of medicine.

Guaranteed to cure more diseases than any other medicine, treatment of system known to the medical profession. "No MAN made" remedy, but nature's true panacea.

Vatuma is an antiseptic germicide; it positively destroys all "microbes" and germs of every kind, name and nature, it is heating and soothing to the mucous membrane. It will permanently cure the majority of cases of Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, all Stomach troubles, all diseases of the Bladder, Bowels, Kidneys, Liver, Constipation, Piles, Old Sores, Rectal Discharges, Ulcers, Eczema, Scrofula, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diseased Discharge, Diseases Peculiar to Women, Nervous and Physical Weakness, etc.

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THE VATUMA COMPANY, P. O. BOX NO. 6, CHICAGO, ILL.

May 13, 1897.

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Detecting Icebergs.
One way in which the crew of an ocean steamer detect the fact that they are nearing the neighborhood of icebergs is by observing the action of the propeller. The water surrounding the vicinity of icebergs is much colder than ordinary for a considerable distance around, and when the vessel enters water of such a reduced temperature the propeller runs faster. When this action is perceptibly increased without the steam power being augmented, word is sent up from the engine room to the officer on the bridge, and a close lookout is kept.

Battery in His Mouth.
A gentleman recently suffered from a pain in his tongue, which he could not account for, and was afraid of cancer. After the doctor had said there was nothing the matter with his mouth an electrical friend discovered that an electrical current had been used for fixing the teeth. These dissimilar metals had the effect of producing an electrical current in the gentleman's mouth.

That Boston man who insists that there are no angels should not limit his observation exclusively to Boston.

Yukon and Klondike Gold Fields.
Parties intending to visit the Klondike Gold Fields or invest in stock companies operating in that country are advised to get the Canadian Government Alaskan Boundary Commission. Prof. Ogilvie, Report on the Yukon and Klondike Gold Fields, before doing so. This is the official report made last spring which so astounded the Canadian Government that they did not publish it till Prof. Ogilvie confirmed it personally on his arrival in Ottawa. The report is very extensive, abounding in photographs and maps and giving the most reliable information as to routes, climate, and the indescribable wealth awaiting the miners. Sent postpaid, on receipt of \$2. In stamps, by the Toronto Newspaper Union Publishers, 44 Bay St., Toronto, Canada.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2.00 bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Play's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine. Mrs. W. Pickens, Van Siclen and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1894.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, &c. a bottle.

LAGRANGE FEMALE COLLEGE.

This Institution Leads in the Advantages of . . .

Solid Christian Education, Music, Art, Elocution, Health, and Economy of Dress.

WRITE INVESTIGATION, CATALOGUE BEAUTIFUL. Session Begins September 15, 1897.

RUFUS W. SMITH, President, LaGrange, Georgia.

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MOUNT LOOKOUT INSTITUTE

—FOR— YOUNG LADIES,

Opens 15th of September, 1897.

Is beautifully situated, at Belview, near Gadsden, on one of the peaks of Lookout Mountain. It is famous for its healthy and salubrious climate, and picturesque landscape.

Mount Lookout Institute is reasonable in charges: one hundred and sixty-five dollars pays board and tuition in all literary branches for entire session of nine months.

For further information, apply to

MISS GEORGETTE CLARKE, Principal, or F. L. HOLMES, Business Manager, Gadsden, Ala.

CLAREMONT COLLEGE, HICKORY, N. C.

Girls and young women. Location noted health resort. Free schools in one, two, and three years. Given to the best mountain air and water. For catalogue, send to S. P. Hutton, A. M., Pres., Claremont, N. C.

VIRGINIA BUSINESS COLLEGE.

(*) (*) RICHMOND, VA. 305—matriculates last session—305

10—States Represented—10

GRADUATES ASSISTED TO POSITIONS. 67—Elegant Catalogue Free.

B. A. DAVIS, Jr., President.

THE GEORGIA TELEGRAPH SCHOOL.

Teaches telegraphy thoroughly, and starts its graduates in the railway service. Only one of its kind in the South. Established nine years. Sixteen hundred successful graduates. Send for illustrated catalogue. Address GEORGIA TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, Seale, Georgia.

WANTED—AGENTS.

To Sell . . .

Bannerman's Phenyle Disinfectant.

None equals it on the market. A good seller, once used will not be without it. Liberal commission. Send for terms and circulars.

DAVID & CO., Camden, N. J.

CANCER CURED AT HOME.

Send stamp for book. Dr. J. B. HARRIS & CO., 100 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GET RICH QUICKLY. Send for Book "Inventions and Wealth." Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway, N. Y.

Am. N. U. No. 34, 1897.

Ants.
Ants are supposed to talk. To test the matter a scientist killed one. The eye witnesses of the murder hastened away and laid their heads together with every ant they met, the result being that the latter immediately turned back and fled.

How It Was Done.
"Is Dawson of the Times-Scorpion a man of influence in your community?" "Yes, I think so. He certainly beat me when I ran for mayor." "Why, I thought he supported you?" "Yes, that's what did it."—Harper's Bazar.

In Japan.
In Japan the tool of a bill is put at the top and the items beneath. Many tools and implements are used in a way contrary to ours. For instance, Japanese turn the lock the "wrong way," and Japanese carpenters saw and plane toward, instead of away from, themselves. When the ingenious Jap was first introduced to corkscrews, his notion was to twist the bottle on to the screw.

When a man becomes old, nobody wants to loaf with him.

Purely a Local Disease.
Eczema is a local disease and needs local treatment. The irritated, diseased skin must be soothed and smoothed and healed. No use of any itching eruption. Tetterine is the only simple, safe and sure cure for Tetter, Eczema, Itch, and other skin troubles. At drug stores or by mail for 50 cents in stamps. J. T. Shurtliff, Savannah, Ga.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, 1897.

SEAL. A. D. 1897. A. W. GILSON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

Sold by DRUGGISTS, or F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Women Look Here.

If you want to learn about a Washing Machine which even a child can operate easily, be sure to read advertisement in the paper of H. F. Brammer Mfg. Co., Davenport, Iowa. To introduce their new Machine everywhere they will for a short time only sell at wholesale price—where dealers as yet do not keep them in stock. The firm guarantees every Machine first-class and to give satisfaction. Write them at once for circulars and price. They will be pleased to hear from you.

WRECK OF A WORK OF ART.

Statue of Agnes Gilkerson Is Demolished.

The costly marble statue of Agnes Gilkerson, for years an object of interest on the lawn of the Hezekiah B. Smith's mansion at Smithville, N. J., was broken into thousands of pieces the other day. The wreckage of this remarkable work of art was then cast in Rancocas Creek, and the testimonial to Congressman Hezekiah B. Smith's folly went out of sight forever.

The story of Smith and Agnes Gilkerson is one of extraordinary romance and wrong, and, when first made public, stirred the whole country. The man had deserted his rightful family at Woodstock, Vt., and made a new home at Smithville with the woman of his infatuation. He became a millionaire manufacturer, creating a great industrial plant in the out of the way retreat he had selected. He also went to Congress and grew to be a political figure in the State. Agnes Gilkerson, known to those who knew Smith then as his wife, pushing him onward and upward. He would doubtless have won higher political honors, but his past became known. When the woman died the inconceivable and aged manufacturer had a statue of her made in Italy and placed it on his front lawn where he could see it always.

Captain Elton Smith, one of the manufacturer's surviving children, recently came into the great property of his

father, and one of his first acts was to order the statue of Agnes Gilkerson destroyed, so it should never more plague him or his. A dozen stalwart men armed with sledges and axes sent the white statue crashing to the ground and hammered the marble fiercely into nothing but a pile of debris remained. Some of the villagers tried to save pieces of the statue as souvenirs, but a cart took the only mass to the creek, where it was dumped into ten feet of water and covered with stones.

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STATE TOPICS.

Late News Items of General Interest to Alabamians.

The New Code.

Proofs of 624 pages of the new code have been delivered. This brings it up to section 2,034.

No Lack of Bids.

There is no lack of offers made to President Trapp for the hire of state convicts, but they are all at a very low level of prices.

Registers in Chancery.

Since the appointment of Miss L. Baker as Register in Chancery in Morgan county, Alabama has three lady Registers in Chancery, the others being Miss Fannie Cammiss, of Madison, and Miss Bessie Davis, of Limestone.

Convict Factory Will Close.

The state's cotton mill, at Speigners, which is worked by female and indigent convicts, will be shut down in a few days on account of the failure of the cotton supply and the hands will be put to picking the staple from the state's fields adjacent.

Will Assist.

Governor Johnston sent Assistant State Examiner Cowin to Mobile last week to assist Examiner Purfoy in the investigation of the affairs of the office of Tax Collector Lott. The office will be thoroughly checked over and the troublesome tangle there straightened out.

Agricultural Schools.

Major Culver, commissioner of agriculture, has written to the trustees and faculty of the agricultural schools in the state, inviting them to assemble in Montgomery on August 27th. The object of the meeting is to select a uniform curriculum and to discuss other matters of interest to the institutions.

Champion Melon Raiser.

The record of mammoth watermelons of the season was taken to Huntsville one day last week by J. B. Fisk, Jr., of Hazel Green, who is the champion melon raiser of that part of the state. The melons in this load weighed from fifty to sixty pounds. He has a ten-acre lot planted in melons. He expects to have some on exhibition at the Centennial this week.

Huntsville Chamber of Commerce.

The chamber of commerce of Huntsville is getting in some good work in a quiet way. Prospectors and home-seekers from the north and northwest are there almost daily induced to come south by the literature sent out by that organization. The secretary is kept busy answering queries concerning his section of the country.

Pardons Granted.

On the application for pardon of John Sorrell, of Coffee, convicted March 8, 1897, of perjury and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary, the governor last week made the following indorsement: "It is shown to me that the petitioner in this case was a gallant Confederate soldier and had been a peaceable, law-abiding citizen. He is now an old man. It also appears from the statement of the solicitor who presented the case that the perjury charged was through ignorance and not corruption. Believing that a man who has served his country gallantly should have the benefit of every doubt, let a pardon issue to John Sorrell and his political rights be restored."

The governor granted paroles as follows:

Ed Owens, of Crenshaw county, convicted of robbery; Samuel C. Welch, of Etowah county, convicted of murder in the second degree; Paul Hathaway, of Coffee county, convicted of manslaughter; Henry Wilson, of Montgomery, convicted of assault with intent to murder; Isham Neal, colored, of Pickens, convicted of attempting to assault a negro woman.

The terms of most of these prisoners were drawing to a close, and in each case large petitions were presented.

Briefly Noted.

A teachers' institute for the white teachers of Hale county will be held in Greensboro September 1.

It is said there will be eight candidates before the democratic primary for probate judge in Jackson county.

The county commissioners of Lauderdale have appointed a committee to select a suitable location for a poor farm.

The Dwight Manufacturing company has established a library at Dwight City for the benefit of the employees of their mill.

Important to Teachers.

The Howard College, at East Lake, Alabama, is the only college in the south which offers a complete university course in Psychology and Pedagogy. The degree of Master of Pedagogy, conferred upon the graduates of this department, will be their strongest recommendation as teachers of the first order and worthy of the highest salary.

There is a strong and growing demand for teachers, possessing collegiate and professional education. The collegiate course and the professional course can both be pursued at the same time in the Howard, and without extra charge. Teachers and those preparing to teach would do well to write the Howard for terms.

Will Cost Him Money.

A special from Montgomery, Ala., says: Old man Thomas Huzzey's misfortune in falling by the wayside in New York with \$35,000 worth of money and valuables on his person will cost him a substantial sum after all. The last Alabama legislature created officers whose duty was made to discover and assess property that had escaped taxation during the past five years. Huzzey assessed only his real estate. The house and lot at No. 303 Dexter avenue, which he valued at \$12,000 is worth \$20,000. The back tax collector, however, has charged to Huzzey the following items for taxation, which were developed by the old man's misfortune in New York:

Fifteen thousand dollars, bonds of the city of Savannah, forty-eight coupons on them; 100 shares New York Central stock; money hoarded \$11,773, making a total of \$34,833 in property. The state tax on this amount for five years is \$1,549.66.

Bridge Building Contracts.

At Tuscaloosa the Hanover Construction Company awarded contracts last week for building bridges over the Alabama and Warrior rivers on the Montgomery extension of the Mobile and Ohio railroad. The substructure of the Alabama river bridge was awarded McGhee, Kahmann & Co., of Kansas City. The superstructure iron works of the bridges over the Alabama and Warrior rivers was awarded to the Edgemore Bridge Co., Wilmington, Del.

The University of Alabama.

One hundred and thirty dollars will cover all necessary expenses for a year except books and clothing. This includes board, laundry and all College Fees. Books will cost about \$10 a year, and clothing will be as cheap as elsewhere.

And this too in the State University, with an able Faculty and a fine equipment. For Announcement with particulars, address

Jas. K. POWERS, President, University, Ala.

Abbeville's New Bank.

"The Bank of Abbeville," located at Abbeville, in Henry county, has been chartered. The certificate of incorporation was issued by the Secretary of State, and the papers show that the capital stock is \$50,000, with half of the amount actually paid in now. The incorporators are as follows: Robert Newman, S. P. Bradle, L. Bradley, G. M. Danzey, W. T. Dawkins, S. M. Stokes, W. J. L. E. M. Holly, B. J. Lindsay, J. B. Espy, L. Crawford, E. R. Partridge, M. V. Capps, C. C. Murphy, M. H. McAllister and J. W. Walden.

Legal Battle in Sight.

A legal battle seems in sight in Mobile from the following circumstance: Justice of the Peace Burns sent to the governor, it is said, sometime ago, his resignation, conditioned on the appointment of a man named Stout. Stout was not named, but instead, A. J. Leibert was appointed. Burns says his resignation did not go, as the conditions were not complied with. Leibert made bond, and he and Burns are both holding court. The case will be carried to the high courts for settlement.

Alabama-Made Steel.

The Birmingham Rolling Mill company began last week for the first time rolling Alabama-made steel. This company has been making its own steel of Alabama iron since July 22, but not until last Thursday did it abandon the Pittsburgh billets for the Alabama production. The steel was made into sheets, rods and rails, and found to be highly satisfactory for all. It showed qualities of great durability and but a slight trace of phosphorus. Hereafter no steel from Pittsburgh will be used by the company. A ready sale is found for the home produced steel.

Result of Tax Commission Law.

Information received at the capital shows that the property assessments of Mobile county this year aggregate about \$20,400,000, against \$19,200,000 last year. A gain of nearly or quite \$1,200,000. This is regarded as the direct and indirect influence of the tax commission law. It is estimated that this will put into the state treasury the neat sum of \$7,000 in excess of the current year. Over in Georgia nearly every county shows a persistent decrease. Here in Alabama the contrary is the rule. It is not because any prosperity skipped Georgia and struck Alabama, but the more efficient execution of the law and preventing property from escaping.

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SILVER DECLINE IN MEXICO.

Capitalists Are Flocking There With Gold to Invest.

A dispatch to the New York Herald from Mexico, Mex., says: Exchange on New York has reached 145 premium. In other words it takes \$2.45 of Mexican money to buy an American dollar containing less silver than the Mexican dollar.

This enormous depreciation of the Mexican dollar is ruining merchants. They are canceling all orders for imports and many will close their stores, as they cannot sell their stocks on hand at a rate high enough to replenish them. They believe that the price is unnaturally depressed and is due to a conspiracy abroad.

Meanwhile home manufactures are booming as the depreciation in silver makes a tariff wall. Coffee, sugar, tobacco and steel, heavy planters are prosperous, as they sell abroad for gold and pay their laborers in silver. Strange to say, the Mexican dollar buys as much goods as it ever did, except of the imported variety. The government is hard hit, as it has to pay the interest on the foreign debt in gold. There is some talk of repudiation, but there is no knowing what President Diaz will do. He may refund the 6 per cent debt, paying only 3 per cent interest hereafter.

Capitalists are flocking into the country to take advantage of the high premium and invest their gold. The belief here is that labor paid in silver will eventually win against labor paid in gold.

In support of this theory it is pointed out that the mines of Cornwall will have to shut down because they cannot compete with those in the straits settlements and Borneo, where Mexican dollars are current.

Bankers here say a handful of men in London are manipulating the money of the world, which means that they are controlling